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ABSTRACT

This ninth annual KIDS COUNT data book examines statewide and county trends in the well-being of West Virginia's children. Following a summary of overall findings, including the decline since 1980 in the West Virginia child population, the bulk of the report presents the state's statistical portrait, based on 12 indicators of well-being: (1) percent low birth weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) percent of eligible children served by Head Start; (5) percent children approved for free and reduced school meals; (6) child abuse/neglect rate; (7) teen birth rate; (8) percent births to unmarried teens; (9) percent high school dropouts; (10) juvenile delinquency case rate; (11) teen violent death rate; and (12) percent births to mothers with less than a twelfth-grade education. Trends for data are indicated where appropriate, based on 1990-1998 data. Statewide, several indicators show improvement, particularly the number of eligible children served by Head Start and the juvenile delinquency case rate, while rates for low-birth weight babies and child abuse/neglect have worsened. Information on definitions, methodology, and sources concludes the data book. (HTH)

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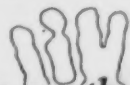


Purpose

The West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund works to improve the lives of West Virginia's at-risk children by:

- conducting research and disseminating that research to its constituents;
- identifying and supporting programs that work; and
- supporting public policies that promote prevention and early intervention.

The constituencies of the Fund are the business and faith communities, the media, and government.



Our hopes are that...

Business, religious communities, and government look to the Fund to meet their information needs. They see our data as reliable, independent, and easily understood. Our constituents use our data products to inform others of issues of child well-being and to influence public policies or programs. Businesses are increasingly oriented to children and family issues, both in their external activities as well as their internal policies. Our constituents talk about how KIDS COUNT is on the cutting edge of issue identification, analysis, and the development of strategies to involve the business community in expanding the number of prevention and early intervention programs. The Fund's membership rolls continue to grow each year creating a large and diverse group of advocates for at-risk children.

Three Year Child Care Campaign

The Fund's primary work over the next three years will focus on child care. We have chosen this focus because the effects of child care upon the well-being of children are profound. A good start in life can do more to promote learning and prevent damage than we have ever imagined. There has been a tremendous increase in the demand for child care and there is a shortage in the supply of licensed, quality care. Our hope is to increase the supply of quality care, knowing that this can break the cycle of poverty. The Fund will conduct child care research for its constituencies. In addition, the Fund will support child care programs that produce positive outcomes and will lend its support to child care policies that promote quality.



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KIDS COUNT is also grateful for the creativity of Phil Evans who designed the layout and who has created all of our *Data Book* covers and *Data Book* post cards; and thanks to the numerous West Virginia KIDS COUNT Dissemination Partners for helping get the *Data Book* into the hands of community leaders across West Virginia. The Dissemination Partners are listed on the inside back cover.

KIDS COUNT is indebted to the enthusiastic and faithful service of its Research and Marketing committees. These committees guide the staff's work to select the *Data Book* theme, collect data and analysis, and guide the staff's work to get the *Data Book* out to people who can make a difference for children. The names of each committee member are located on page 92 of this report.

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West Virginia KIDS COUNT is grateful for the leadership and ever-ready assistance of the National KIDS COUNT staff: Bill O'Hare, Francine Brown, and Debbie Morgan.

Thanks also to all the West Virginians who make kids count.

The West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund

Permission to copy, disseminate or otherwise use information from the *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given. Additional copies are available for \$10.00 each from the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund, 1031 Quarrier Street, Suite 313 Atlas Building, Charleston, WV 25301.

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Forward

Tracking the well-being of West Virginia's children is more important than ever because the number of children is dropping fast.

The 2000 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book is the 9th annual profile of the condition of West Virginia's children. A project of the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund in collaboration with the West Virginia University Survey Research Center, West Virginia KIDS COUNT brings together the best available data to measure the health, economic, educational and social well-being of children in West Virginia.

In 1989, the Annie E. Casey Foundation launched KIDS COUNT. This initiative is premised on the belief that the more the public and policymakers know about the status and needs of children, the greater the likelihood those needs will be addressed.

Funded in 1991, West Virginia KIDS COUNT is one of 51 similar projects throughout the United States.

The 2000 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book measures 12 indicators of child and adolescent health, education and economic status. It also includes background information for each county, including demographic and family income data.

Twelve state maps are included; they provide substate information on the 12 indicators of child well-being. For the first time, trend charts are included to show the direction of change, year-by-year, for each child well-being indicator.

Last year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book

continued to inspire community action for at-risk children and promoted public awareness about children through the print and broadcast media and helped many communities secure funding for programs targeting at-risk youth.

To show our appreciation to our Data Book sponsors, they are recognized on each county page in the box in the lower, right corner. The KIDS COUNT

CHILD POPULATION TRENDS 1980 THROUGH 2000

	1980	1990	2000	# Change 1980 - 2000	% Change 1980 - 2000
U.S.	63,754,960	63,941,000	72,293,812	8,538,852	13%
WV	559,636	443,577	402,393	-157,243	-28%

Fund is grateful and deeply appreciative of its sponsors for helping to fund the production of this Data Book. It is a great encouragement.

Community action for at-risk children continues and engages business, labor, and religious leaders to increase philanthropy, hands-on program involvement and advocacy for children. KIDS COUNT groups are supported by the KIDS COUNT Fund through information, ideas, and mini-grants. The Data Book is used as a tool to select issues for focus and action.

Making KIDS COUNT in West Virginia is a shared enterprise. Consider how you might join in the support of the children of West Virginia. We all need to do more. To join a constituency for children and become part of the solution, call 1-888-KIDS COUNT.

Margie Hale
Executive Director
West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund

Summary and Findings

State Percent Change 1990-1998

Indicators	-WORSE:					BETTER +				
Percent low birth-weight babies					18.4					
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)						15.6				
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)						16.9				
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)						20.1				
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)					16.0					
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)				36.7						
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)						13.1				
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)					15.8					
Percent high school dropouts										
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)						25.3				
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)						21.4				
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education						15.7				

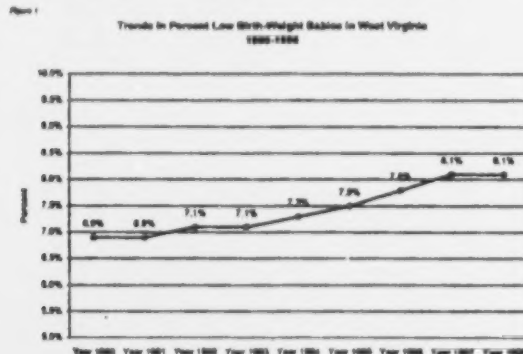
-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40

Number of Counties That Are			
Worse	Unchanged	Better	No Measure
46	0	9	0
19	0	36	0
18	0	35	2
3	0	52	0
50	0	5	0
49	0	6	0
11	1	43	0
43	0	12	0
30	0	25	0
31	0	23	1
17	0	37	1
5	0	50	0

Summary and Findings

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

There were 1,684 low birth-weight babies born in West Virginia in 1998 and 1,535 born in 1990. Low birth weight is associated with immediate and future risks to a newborn infant. Low birth-weight babies are more likely to die during the first month of life than normal-weight babies. Infants of low birth weight account for approximately 60 percent of all infant deaths during the first year of life. These problems are costly for children and their families and our health and education programs. Babies most likely to be at risk for low birth weight are those born to teens, African-American mothers, and mothers who smoke.

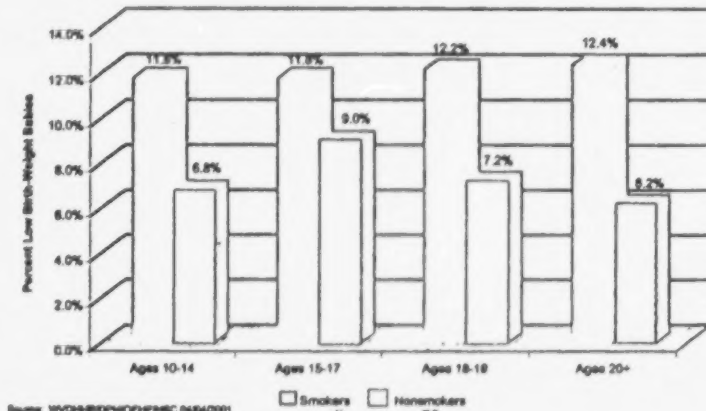


The percent of all West Virginia births in 1998 that were classified as low birth weight was 8.1 percent, a 18.4 percent increase over the 1990 rate of 6.9 percent. The national percent of low birth-weight babies in 1998 was 7.6 percent, slightly below the state percent.

The county with the lowest percent of low birth-weight babies was Tyler at 5.3 percent. In McDowell County, 11.5 percent of babies born were born at low birth weight--the highest percentage in the state. The county with the greatest decrease in its percent of low birth-weight babies was Pleasants, which went from 10.6 percent, 10 low birth-weight babies in 1990, to 5.8 percent, 5 low birth-weight babies in 1998, a decrease of 45.3 percent. Ritchie County saw the greatest increase in low birth-weight babies over the eight-year span. Low birth-weight babies born there grew from 5.0 percent, 6 low birth-weight babies in 1990, to 9.5 percent, 10 low birth-weight babies in 1998, an increase of 91.9 percent.

Figure 2

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies by Mothers' Smoking Status
West Virginia Resident Births, 1994-1998



INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality refers to all deaths that occur to infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a community. Over 50 percent of all infants who died in their first year were born as low birth-weight babies. Low birth weight and short gestation are the leading causes of infant death in West Virginia.

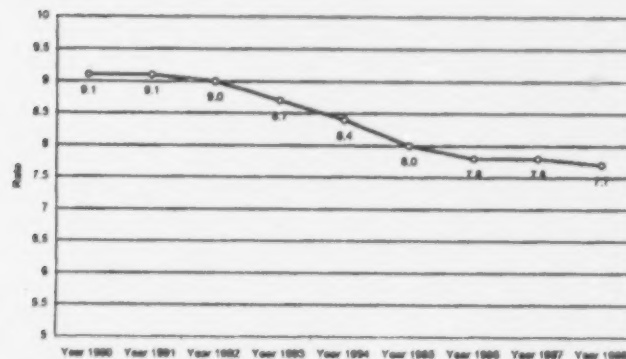
The actual number of infant deaths in many counties is very small, and this small sample distorts both rates and percent change. For example, four deaths in the current year and one death in the benchmark year could produce an infant death rate in the current year of 137, a 442 percent increase over the benchmark year. It is important to check the actual numbers located on pages 89 and 90.

Over the last eight years, the number of babies dying before their first birthday decreased. In 1990, the average number of infant deaths in West Virginia was 203; this number dropped to 161 in 1998. In terms of a rate, West Virginia's 1990 infant mortality rate of 9.1 decreased to 7.7 by 1998, a decrease of 15.6 percent. The 1998 national infant mortality rate, 7.2, is lower than the 1998 WV infant mortality rate.

Summary and Findings

Figure 3

Trends in Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) in West Virginia
1990-1998



The county with the lowest infant mortality rate was Doddridge at 2.5. The most significant improvement over the eight years occurred in Lincoln County with 5 infant deaths in 1998, which represents a 77.9 percent improvement from its 1990 infant mortality rate of 16.4 (24 infant deaths). The county with the highest infant mortality rate in 1998 was Pocahontas. Their 1990 rate of 7.5 increased to 16.2 in 1998, an increase of 116.2 percent.

CHILD DEATH RATE (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

The child death rate is the number of deaths, from all causes, of children between the ages of one and 14 per 100,000 children of the same age. The child death rate tells us about the risks to children and how much of these risks resulted in death. Risks include health problems, exposure to hazardous conditions, preventable injuries and lack of access to health care.

The actual number of child deaths in many counties is very small, and this small sample distorts both rates and percent change. For example, four deaths in a current year and one death in a benchmark year could produce a child death rate in the current year of 137, a 442 percent increase over the benchmark year. It is important to check the actual numbers; they are located on pages 89 and 90.

The child death rate for West Virginia children ages 1-14 in 1998 was 25.8 per 100,000 children. There were 409 child deaths in West Virginia in 1998.

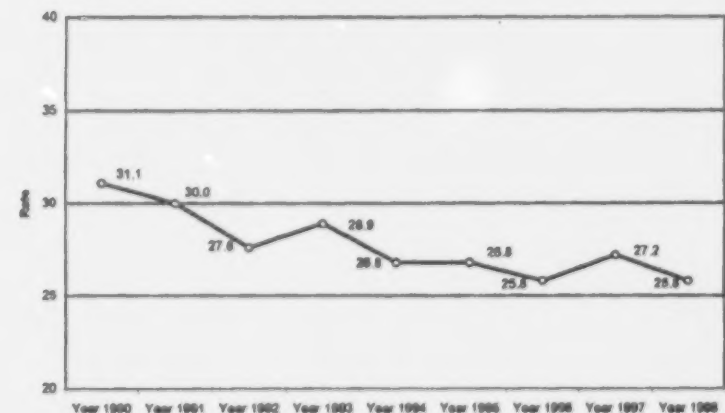
This was a 16.9 percent improvement over the 1990 state child death rate of 31.1, representing 534 child deaths from 1988-1992. The 1998 national child death rate of 24.0 per 100,000 children ages 1-14 is lower than the 1998 West Virginia child death rate of 25.8.

Brooke, Monroe, and Pleasants counties each had no deaths in 1998, and Brooke and Monroe counties also had the greatest improvements over the eight-year span. Each of their 1998 rates is a 100 percent improvement over the 1990 rate. The worst ranked county was Calhoun, which had a child death rate of 76.0. Mineral County's child death rate showed the least improvement over the past eight years; its 1990 rate of 11.7 increased 261.9 percent by 1998, with a child death rate of 42.2.

Because many of our counties are sparsely populated, the actual numbers of child deaths are small, and just one death can inflate the county rate or trend data. Despite the low number of child deaths that occur, one death can have a big impact upon a community.

Figure 4

Trends in Child Death Rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) in West Virginia
1990-1998



Summary and Findings

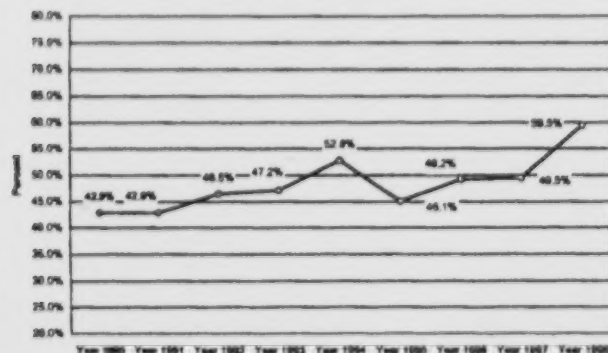
PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)

Head Start is an enormously successful early childhood program. Studies continue to demonstrate the success of Head Start in producing fewer dropouts, fewer delinquents, and better job situations than for those children who do not attend Head Start. West Virginia continues to provide Head Start to its eligible children at greater rates than the nation.

In 2000, over half (59.5 percent) of all eligible West Virginia 3-4 year-old children were enrolled in Head Start. This is a 38.7 percent improvement over the 1990 rate of 42.9 percent.

Lewis County made the greatest improvement, increasing its percent from 20.6 in 1990 to 57.1 in 2000, an increase of 177.4 percent. The county with the least amount of improvement was Berkeley, which decreased from 40.4 percent in 1990 to 37.0 percent in 2000, a 8.5 percent decrease. The county serving the highest percentage of eligible 3-4 year-old children was Hardy at a rate of 209.1 percent. In

Figure 1
Trends in Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start (ages 3-4)
in West Virginia, 1990-1998



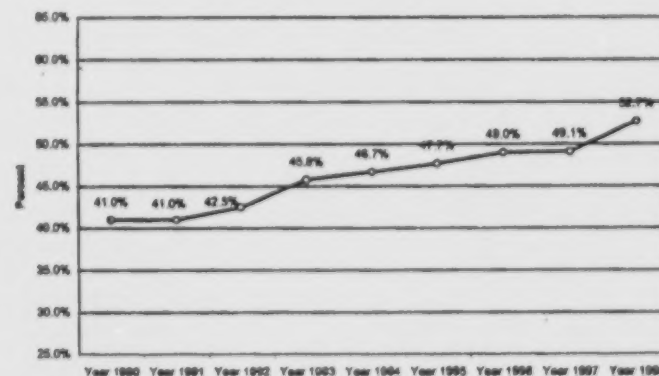
eight counties, Morgan, Hardy, Braxton, McDowell, Mingo, Tyler, Upshur and Grant, the participation rate exceeds 100 percent. This occurs because centers are allowed to serve some children above the poverty level. In addition, there may be underestimates of the number of children in poverty. Kanawha County served the lowest percentage of eligible 3-4 year old children at 31.3 percent.

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE AND REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS (Grades K-12)

The Free and Reduced-Priced School Meals program provides school meals to children based on family income. Free meals are provided to children whose family income is below 130 percent of poverty, and reduced-priced meals are provided when the family's income is between 130 and 185 percent of poverty.

In 1999, 146,244 school children in West Virginia were approved for free or reduced-priced school meals. This represents 52.7 percent of all school children in kindergarten through 12th grade.

Figure 2
Trends in Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced School Meals
(grades K-12) in West Virginia, 1990-1998



Hancock County served the fewest children. The percent of Hancock County's school children approved for free and reduced meals was 29.7. The county serving the highest number of children was McDowell where 81.6 percent of the school children were approved.

Summary and Findings

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE (per 100,000 children)

Children who are victims of child abuse and neglect may suffer lasting physical and emotional problems.

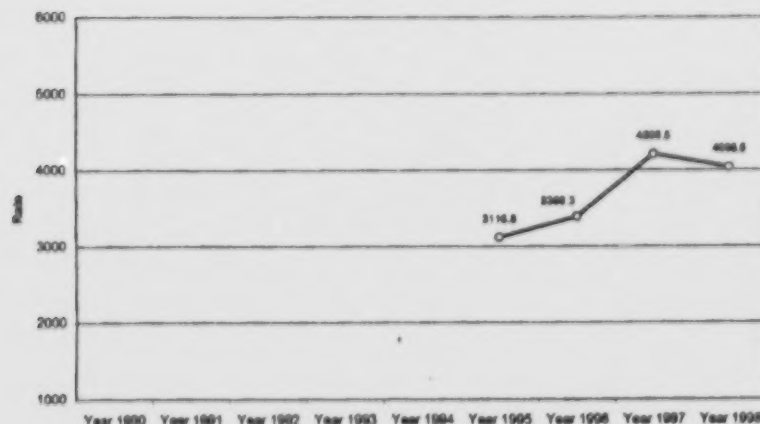
Abuse is a grave problem affecting the child's self-esteem and sense of trust in parental figures.

In 1998, there were 18,164 referrals of child abuse and neglect accepted for investigation by child abuse authorities. West Virginia's 1998 child abuse and neglect rate was 4036.6 per 100,000 children. Since 1995, the state rate increased by 36.7 percent.

The county serving the lowest number of new referrals of child abuse and neglect reported was Jefferson, with 1253.4 cases per 100,000 children. The county with the highest number of referrals of child abuse and neglect accepted for investigation was Wyoming, which had a rate of 7430.3 cases per 100,000 children.

Figure 7

Trends in Child Abuse/Neglect Rate (per 100,000 Children) in West Virginia 1995-1998



The referral rate cannot be compared to 1990 through 1994 rates because a different data base was used.

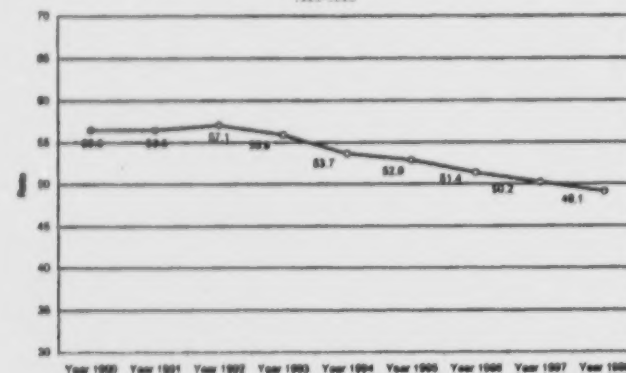
TEEN BIRTH RATE (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

The teen birth rate is the number of live births to female teens ages 15 through 19 years old per 1,000 female teens of the same age. The teen birth rate includes all births to both married and unmarried teenage girls.

The Casey Foundation's report, *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends*, documents a nationwide reduction in teen pregnancy. The report says that we are making progress, but still too many children are having children. Reducing teen births is extremely important. The costs are great to the teen, to the baby, and to society. West Virginia's progress in reducing teen births means that our decade-long work is paying off. We need to continue our investment in family planning programs and programs that help teens with communication and decision-making

Figure 8

Trends in Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) in West Virginia 1990-1998



skills as well as with vocational choices. The Casey Foundation says that the most powerful pregnancy prevention strategy is to make sure all our teens have opportunities, skills, and the confidence to make decisions that safeguard their futures.

There were 3,289 births to teens in West Virginia in 1998; a rate of 49.1 births per 1,000 female teens ages 15-19. In 1990, there were 3,917 babies born to teen mothers equaling a teen birth rate of 56.5. Since 1990, West Virginia's teen birth rate decreased by 13.1 percent. The 1998 national teen birth rate was 51.9.

Summary and Findings

The county with the lowest teen birth rate in 1998 was Monongalia at 19.0. The county with the highest teen birth rate was Pocahontas with a rate of 77.8. From 1990 through 1998, 44 of our 55 counties have improved teen birth rates. The most improved county was Tucker, which had a 67.0 percent decrease in its teen birth rate. In 1990, Tucker County's rate was 69.7, 17 teen births, and in 1998 it was 23.0, 6 teen births. The county showing the largest increase in teen births between 1990 and 1998 was Pendleton, which went from a rate of 43.2 in 1990, 10 births, to 63.3 in 1998, 14 births, an increase of 46.6 percent.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (ages 10-19)

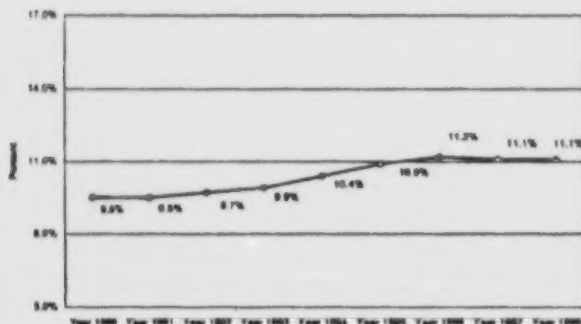
This indicator measures the percent of all births to teens ages 10 through 19 who are unmarried at the time of the baby's birth.

Any teen, whether married or unmarried, is ill-equipped to be a mother, and the risks are great to her, her child, and society.

In 1998, 11.1 percent of all births in West Virginia were to unmarried teens. The percent of babies born to unmarried teens grew from 9.5 percent, 2,152 births in 1990, to 11.1 percent, 2,308 births in 1998. This was a 15.8 percent increase over the last eight years. Nationally, the percent of unwed teen births was 9.9 percent, lower than the state percent of unwed teen births.

Twelve of our counties showed a decrease from 1990. The most improved county was Hardy with an 18.7 percent decrease in births to unmarried teens. In 1990, Hardy County had a rate of 8.6 percent, and in 1998, it had a rate of 7.0

Figure 8
Trends in Percent Births to Unmarried Teens (ages 10-19) in West Virginia
1990-1998



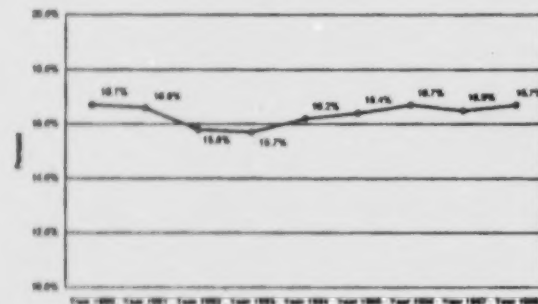
percent. The least improved county was Pendleton with an increase of 108.5 percent. In 1990, Pendleton County had a rate of 6.3 percent, representing 6 births to unmarried teens, and in 1998, it had a rate of 13.2 percent, 12 births to unwed teens. Tucker County had the lowest unmarried teen birth rate for 1998 at 5.1 percent. In 1998, McDowell County had the highest unmarried teen birth rate at 17.5 percent, 61 births to unwed teens.

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

A high school dropout is one who leaves high school before graduation without transferring to another school. Children who do not complete high school are more likely to have health, economic and social problems. High school dropouts are less likely than high school graduates to find employment and have less earning potential than graduates.

Students who leave school say the reason is their poor academic performance. Higher rates of dropouts occur for schools that lack an "early warning" mechanism.

Figure 10
Trends in Percent High School Dropouts in West Virginia
1990-1998



Few direct attempts are made to prevent dropouts before the youths are at-risk. Last ditch intervention efforts are very intensive and costly. Given the high rates of dropouts and the great loss it represents, it is worthwhile to

Summary and Findings

invest in prevention programs that identify children at risk in early childhood and provide high-quality educational programs to them. (University of Pittsburgh Office of Child Development, Robert B. McCall).

The number of high school dropouts in West Virginia in 1998 was 3,986, equaling a rate of 16.7 percent. In 1990, there were 4,243 dropouts representing a rate of 16.7 percent. While the number of dropouts has decreased since 1990, the rate remains the same because the overall high school population has declined.

Hardy County made the greatest improvement, lowering its dropout percent from 16.2 in 1990 to 7.0 in 1998, a decrease of 56.5 percent. The county with the least amount of improvement was Wyoming, which increased from 6.5 percent in 1990 to 14.4 percent in 1998, an increase of 121.0 percent. The county with the lowest percent of high school dropouts was Tucker at a rate of 6.0 percent. The county with the highest percent of high school dropouts was Summers with a rate 24.6 percent.

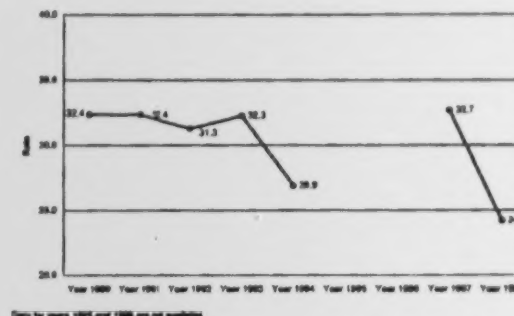
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE (ages 10-21 per 1,000 youths)

The juvenile delinquency case rate is the number of reported delinquency cases per 1,000 youths ages 10-21. A delinquent child is generally defined as one who has been determined delinquent by a court based on behavior that is illegal, such as stealing, not attending school, or running away from home. Delinquency is a negative outcome for a child, and an increase in this indicator is a cause for concern. However, West Virginia's juvenile delinquency rate has always been low as is the state's overall crime rate. This indicator reflects upon how well our courts function as well as the availability of prevention and/or treatment resources in the child's community.

The number of juvenile cases in West Virginia in 1999 was 5,814, equaling a juvenile delinquency case rate of 24.2 per 1,000 youth. This is a 25.3 percent improvement from the 1990 rate of 32.4 per 1,000 youth (8,960 cases). Thirty-four of our 55 counties had a juvenile delinquency case rate lower than the state rate.

Marion County made the greatest improvement, lowering its juvenile case rate from 10.3 in 1990 to 1.4 in 1999, a decrease of 86.4 percent. The county with the least amount of improvement was Morgan, which increased from 10.5 in 1990 to 59.7 in 1999, an increase of 468.6 percent. The county with the lowest rate of juvenile cases was Marion with a rate of 1.4. The county with the highest rate of juvenile cases was Brooke with a rate of 83.0.

Figure 11
Trends in Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate (ages 10-19 per 100,000 teens)
in West Virginia, 1990-1999



TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

The teen violent death rate measures the rates of death for youths ages 15-19 from unintentional injuries, homicides or suicides. Unintentional injuries, such as auto accidents, are the leading cause of death.

The actual number of teen violent deaths in many counties is very small, and this small sample distorts both rates and percent change. For example, four deaths in the current year and one death in the benchmark year could produce a child death rate in the current year of 137, a 442 percent increase over the benchmark year. It is important to check the actual numbers; they are located on pages 89 and 90.

In 1998, there were 410 deaths over years 1994 through 1998, a death rate of 60.7 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19. This represents an average of 82 deaths per year between 1994 and 1998 and was a death rate of 60.7 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19. Over the last eight years, the teen injury death rate decreased from 77.2 in 1990 to 60.7 in 1998, a decrease of 21.4 percent.

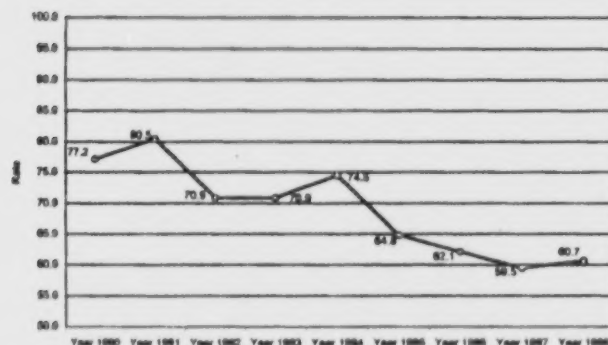
Doddridge, Barbour and Tucker counties had the lowest teen violent death rate and were the most improved with a 100.0 percent decrease. In 1998, they had a teen violent death rate of 0.0. Summers County had the highest teen violent death rate in 1998 with a rate of 207.1 and was the least improved county. In 1990, Summers County's teen violent death rate was 42.0, and by 1998 it had risen to 207.1, an increase of 393.0 percent.

Because many of our counties have small populations, the actual number of teen deaths is small; one death can inflate a county's teen violent death rate.

Summary and Findings

Figure 12

Trends in Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)
in West Virginia, 1990-1998



PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12TH GRADE EDUCATION

The educational level of parents is a strong predictor of child well-being, particularly concerning academic achievement. Nationwide, about one child in every five is born to a mother with less than a high school education.

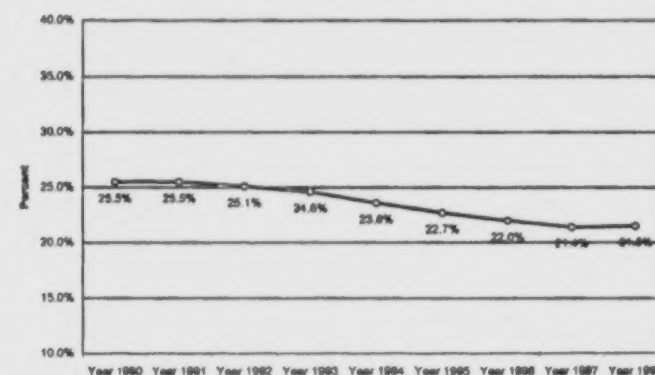
In 1998, one-fifth of all West Virginia births were to mothers with less than a high school education. In 1990, 5,709 births were to mothers with less than a high school education, representing 25.5 percent of all births. Between 1990 and 1998, the percent of births to low-educated mothers improved by 15.7 percent.

The county with the lowest percent of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education was Tucker, with a rate of 6.2 percent. McDowell County ranks highest/worst on this indicator. Nearly one out of every two babies, 45.2 percent, born in McDowell County was to a woman with less than a high school education.

All but four counties improved over the eight-year span. The most improved county was Tucker at 6.2 percent, which improved on its birth rate to low-educated mothers by 69.8 percent over its 1990 percent of 20.4. The county with the least improvement was Pleasants with a 36.5 percent increase between 1990 (15.7 percent) and 1998 (21.4 percent).

Figure 13

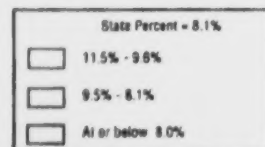
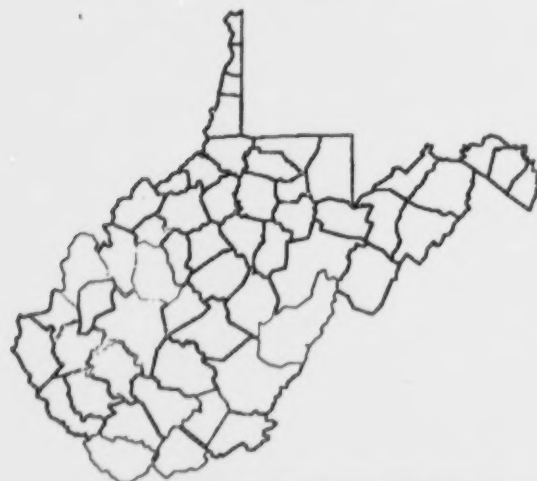
Trends in Percent Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education
in West Virginia, 1990-1998



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State Maps By Indicator

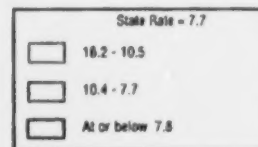
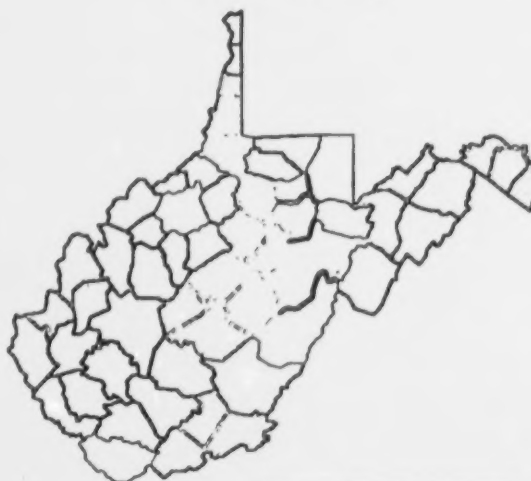
Low birth-weight babies



Percent Low Birth-weight Babies

Babies of low birth weight are those who weigh under 5.5 pounds at birth. The risk of dying during the first year of life is more than 20 times higher for low birth-weight babies than for babies of normal birth weight. Between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of low birth-weight births increased in every state but one. In West Virginia, health experts believe the increase of low birth-weight babies is due to the high proportion of births to teens and to mothers who smoke. Both of these groups are more likely to deliver a low birth-weight baby. In addition, there are enormous racial differences in low birth weight. In 1998, 7.9 percent of births to whites were low birth weight compared to 13.1 percent of births to African-Americans.

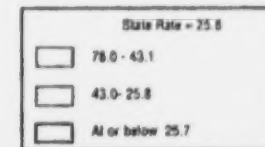
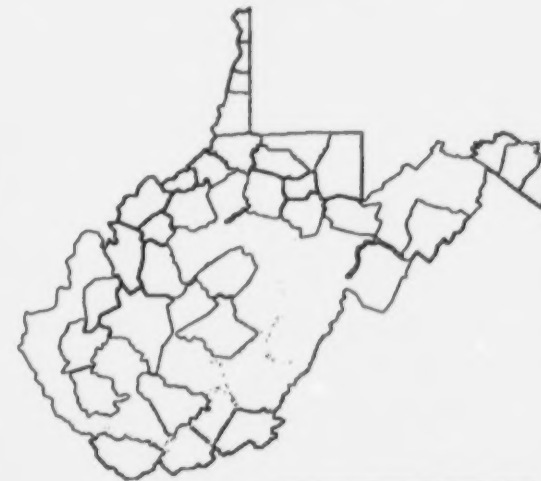
Infant mortality



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a community. It reflects the health of both the pregnant woman and the infant and the conditions in which a child lives during his/her first year of life. About half of West Virginia's counties have an infant mortality rate at or below the state average, and half have rates above the state average. There appears to be a similarity between the infant mortality and child death maps. Counties that have more infant deaths (ages 0-1) have more child deaths (ages 1-14).

Child death

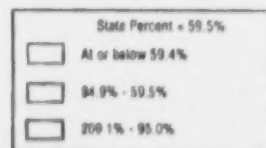


Child Death Rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

The child death rate is the number of deaths, due to all causes, of children between the ages of 1-14 years per 100,000 children. Some of the risks associated with child death include health problems, exposure to hazardous conditions, accidents, preventable injuries and child abuse. The child death rate in West Virginia has remained fairly constant since 1991, though one would expect more improvement given advances in medical care. The child death rate in 1998 ranged from a low of 0.0 in Brooke, Monroe, and Pleasants to a high of 76 in Calhoun.

State Maps By Indicator

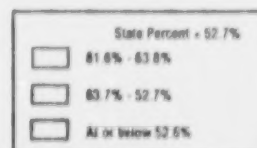
Head Start



Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start (ages 3-4)

The Head Start program is based on the premise that early child development programs can make a lasting difference in the lives of children, including school readiness. We now have hard, quantifiable evidence that early experiences shape human potential. Children who attend high quality, early childhood programs are more successful than their peers on virtually every measure. Only 59.5 percent of all eligible West Virginia three to four year olds, or 6,819 children, were enrolled in Head Start in 2000. However, almost half of our counties have less than 59.5 percent of children enrolled.

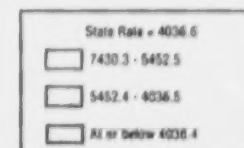
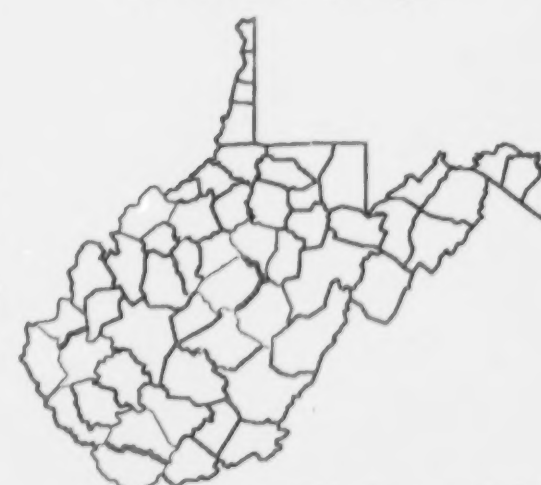
Free and reduced-priced school meals



Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced-Priced School Meals (grades K - 12)

Children are eligible to receive free school meals if the family income is below 130 percent of poverty. Reduced-price meals are provided to children with family income below 185 percent of poverty. The 2000 poverty guideline for a family of four at 130 percent of poverty is \$22,165; 185 percent of poverty is \$31,543. The school meal rate continues to climb. In 1999, 52.7 percent of our school children K-12 received free or reduced-price school meals. This indicator tells us that half of all our children are either in extreme poverty, poor or near-poor.

Child abuse and neglect

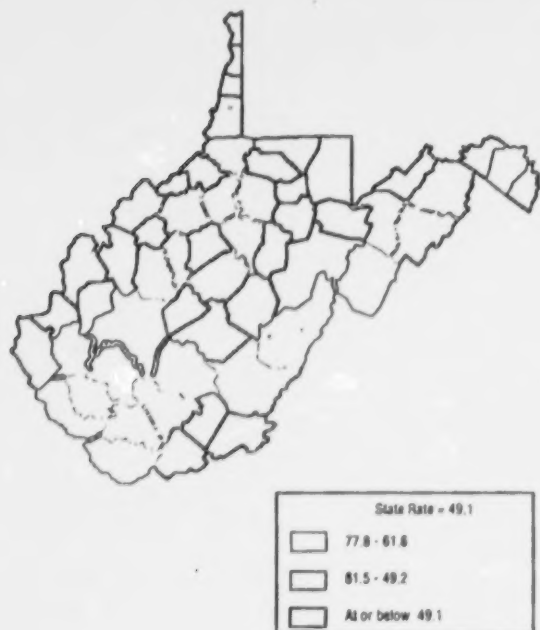


Child Abuse/Neglect Rate (per 100,000 children)

The child abuse/neglect rate is the number of referrals of maltreatment and risk of maltreatment accepted for investigation by government officials per 100,000 children. Between 1995 and 1998, the reports of abuse accepted for investigation has increased by 29.5 percent. Child welfare officials agree that the traditional approach to child protection is not working. A few states have launched reform initiatives. Underlying the problems of the traditional child protection system is the severe lack of resources to serve the growing population. Reforms assume an increase in investment by both state systems and community-based organizations.

State Maps By Indicator

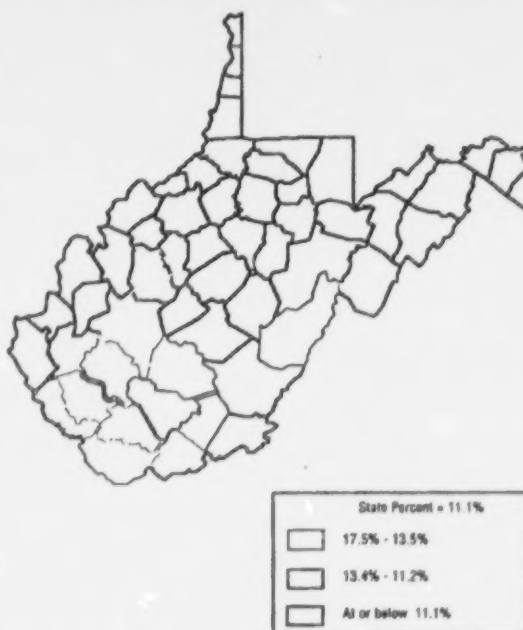
Teen births



Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

The teen birth rate includes all births to married and unmarried teenage girls. When teens have babies, the teen mother, the baby, and society all suffer. Teens who have babies are more likely to come from poor families, have low aspirations, and be a poor academic achiever. Babies born to teens are likely to be born at low birth weight and are more likely to die in the first year of life. Among married men, teen fathers had the least schooling and earned an average of \$3,400 less a year than fathers of children born to mothers who were 20 or 21. There were 3,289 births to teens in West Virginia in 1998.

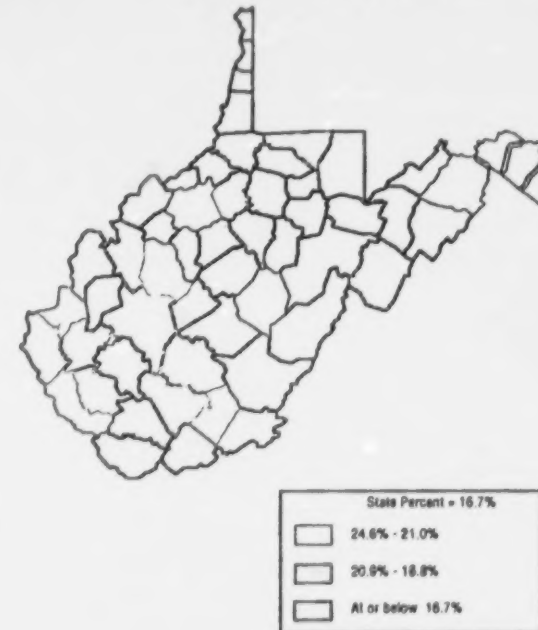
Unmarried teen pregnancy



Percent Births to Unmarried Teens (ages 10-19)

The percent of births to unmarried teens is the percentage of live births to unmarried teens ages 10 through 19 who are unmarried at the time of the baby's birth. The percentage of all teen births to unmarried teens continues to increase. The percent of teen births to unmarried teens in 1990 was 54; it is now 70 percent. A teen birth is a risk whether the teen is married or unmarried. Premature parenting will foreshorten schooling, increase the likelihood the teen will be poor and dependent, and increase the likelihood that the teen's child will drop out of school, get into trouble, and end up as a teen parent himself.

High school dropouts

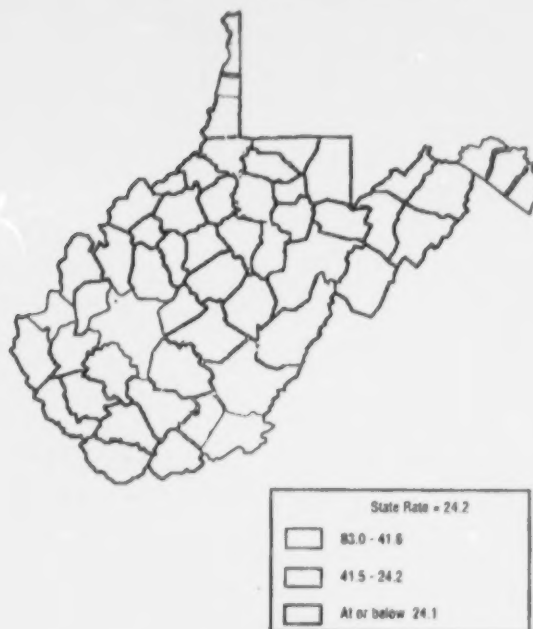


Percent High School Dropouts

West Virginia KIDS COUNT defines a high school dropout as one who leaves high school before graduation without transferring to another school. While national KIDS COUNT and West Virginia's Department of Education each use different methods of calculation, West Virginia KIDS COUNT continues its original method in order to provide trend data over time. The dropout rate in West Virginia is 16.7 percent, a percentage that has remained unchanged since 1990. However, this rate is an enormous improvement over the 1980 percentage of 25.6. By the time people reach prime working age (25-54), the median personal income of those with just a high school diploma is almost twice that of those who dropped out of high school.

State Maps By Indicator

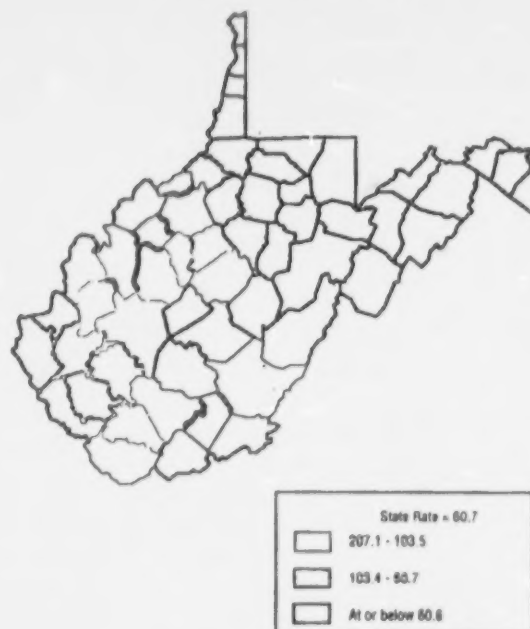
Juvenile delinquency



Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate
(ages 10-21 per 1,000 youths)

The Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate is the number of delinquency cases reported per 1,000 youths ages 10 through 21. While rates are declining, minority youth are overrepresented in the state's juvenile justice system. According to a May 2001 report by the American Friends Service Committee, African-American youth constitutes 22 percent of the city of Charleston's juvenile population, while 52 percent of juvenile arrests by Charleston police were to African American youth.

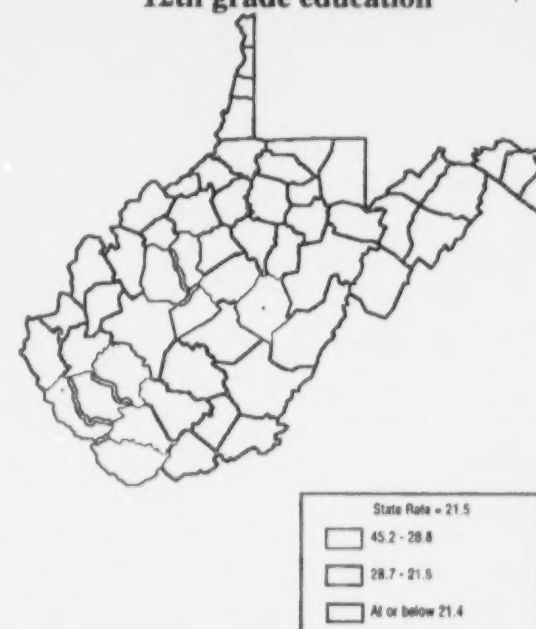
Teen violent deaths



Teen Violent Death Rate
(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

The teen violent death rate is the number of deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional injuries to teens ages 15 to 19 years per 100,000 teens. Accidents continue to account for the majority of teen violent deaths. The overall number of teen violent deaths and the rate of such deaths have declined since 1990. The proportion of violent deaths by accident, homicide and suicide remains unchanged from 1990. There are racial differences: the white teen violent death rate in 1998 is 55.5; the African-American rate is 40.9.

Births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education



Percent Births to Mothers With Less Than a 12th Grade Education

The educational level of parents is a strong predictor of child well-being, particularly concerning academic achievement. Nearly one child in four in West Virginia is born to a mother with less than a high school education. In 1998, 21.5 percent of all West Virginia births, or 4,446 births, are to mothers with less than a high school education. This indicator has improved significantly since 1980, when 31.5 percent of all births were to mothers with less than a high school education.

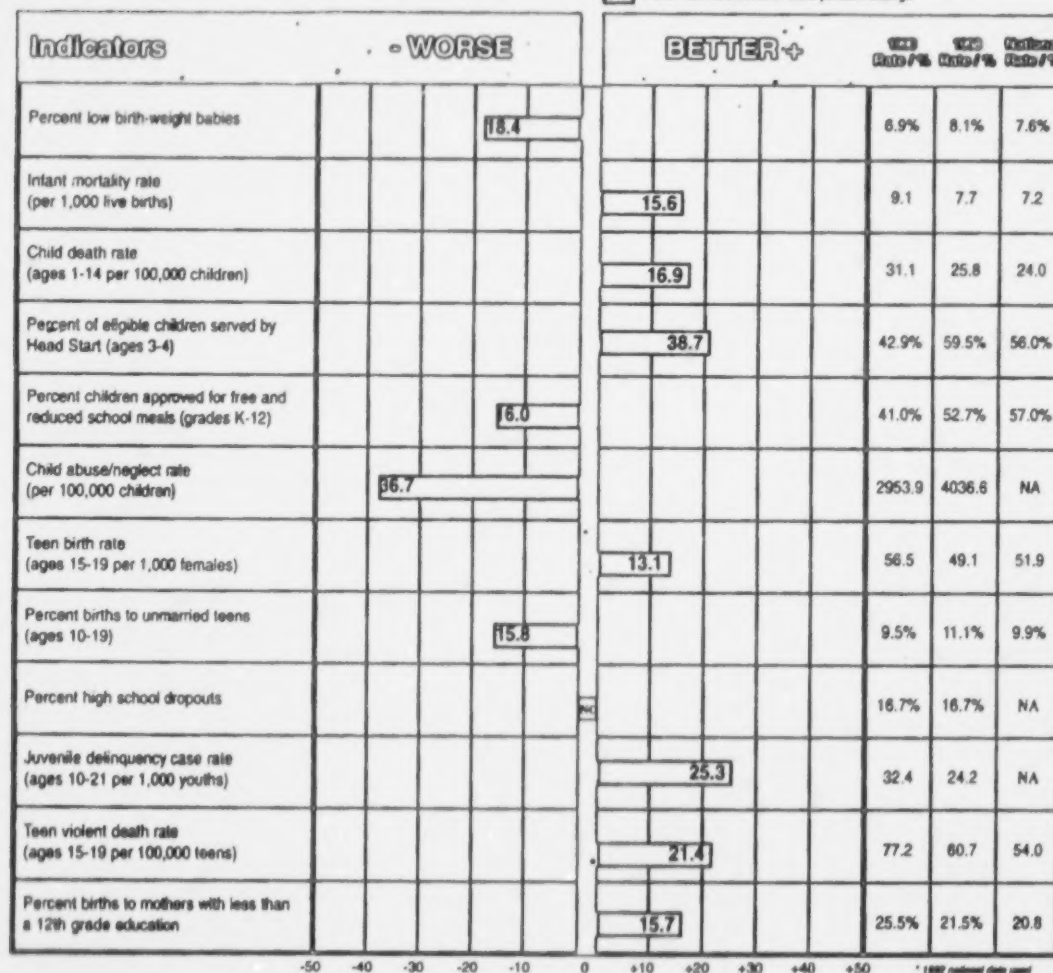


West Virginia

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50 * 1997 national data used

Background Facts

Total population (2000 data)	1,793,477	1,808,344	0.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,968	\$6,806	37.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.5%	5.3%	-63.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.5%	82.3%	12.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	255,908	252,178	-1.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	364,785	452,811	23.8%
Unemployment rate	8.4%	6.6%	-21.4%
Total population under age 18 (2000 data)	445,244	402,393	-9.6%
Percent population under age 18 (2000 data)	24.8%	22.3%	-10.3%
Percent minority population (2000 data)	3.8%	5.0%	31.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.5%	7.0%	55.6%

Background Facts

	1994	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	26.2%	25.0%	-4.0%
	1994	1997	% Change
Median family income (1998 dollars)	\$26,302	\$32,300	22.8%
	1994	1997	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	21.0%	27.0%	29.0%

The West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund is grateful to the business, labor, civic and religious community donors who make publication of the WV KIDS COUNT Data Book possible.

Make note of the donor in your county, visit the donor, and thank him or her for supporting programs that target at-risk children in West Virginia.



West Virginia Children, Race, and the 2000 Census

Results of the 2000 Census underscore several key points regarding children in the U.S. and in West Virginia.

- ☐ Tracking the well-being of West Virginia's children is more important than ever because the number of children is dropping fast. West Virginia lost nine percent of its child population since 1990, the highest percent decrease in the nation.
- ☐ Only four other states and the District of Columbia saw a decrease in their number of children.
- ☐ The number of children in the U.S., however, has increased significantly, and in the 20th century, the 1950's was the only decade that saw a bigger increase than the 1990's.
- ☐ Minority children accounted for 98 percent of the growth in the child population in the U.S.
- ☐ The minority child population in West Virginia in 2000 was 28,296 or 7.0 percent of the total child population, while in 1990, the minority population was 21,872 or 4.9 percent of the child population.
- ☐ Overall, the white child population has declined since 1990 by 60,736, and the minority population has increased by 6,424.
- ☐ In Census 2000, individuals for the first time were able to select two or more races. In West Virginia, 15,788 individuals identified themselves as multiracial; 6,564 of these were children.
- ☐ The biggest multiracial group among children is White and African-American, representing 50 percent of the total multiracial child population.

West Virginia's Population Under Age 18 -- 1980 to 2000

	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	% population under 18	Number	% population under 18	Number	% population under 18
Total population under age 18	559,636	100.0%	443,577	100.0%	402,393	100.0%
Nonhispanic Whites	532,723	95.2%	421,705	95.1%	374,097	93.0%
Minorities	26,913	4.8%	21,872	4.9%	28,296	7.0%
Nonhispanic Minorities	22,825	4.1%	19,285	4.3%	24,417	6.1%
Hispanic Minorities	4,088	0.7%	2,587	0.6%	3,897	1.0%

*The term minority refers to everyone other than Nonhispanic whites. In 2000, Nonhispanic whites included only those people who are not of Hispanic origin and who selected white only (not white plus another race) as their race.

Sources: O'Hare, William P. *The Child Population: First Data From the 2000 Census*. The Annie E. Casey Foundation and The Population Reference Bureau. June 2001 and *KIDS COUNT Census Data Online* accessed at www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/aecfcensus.cgi?action=profile&statefips=54.

County Profiles

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41 Jackson

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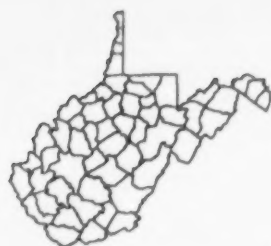
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County Profiles





Barbour County

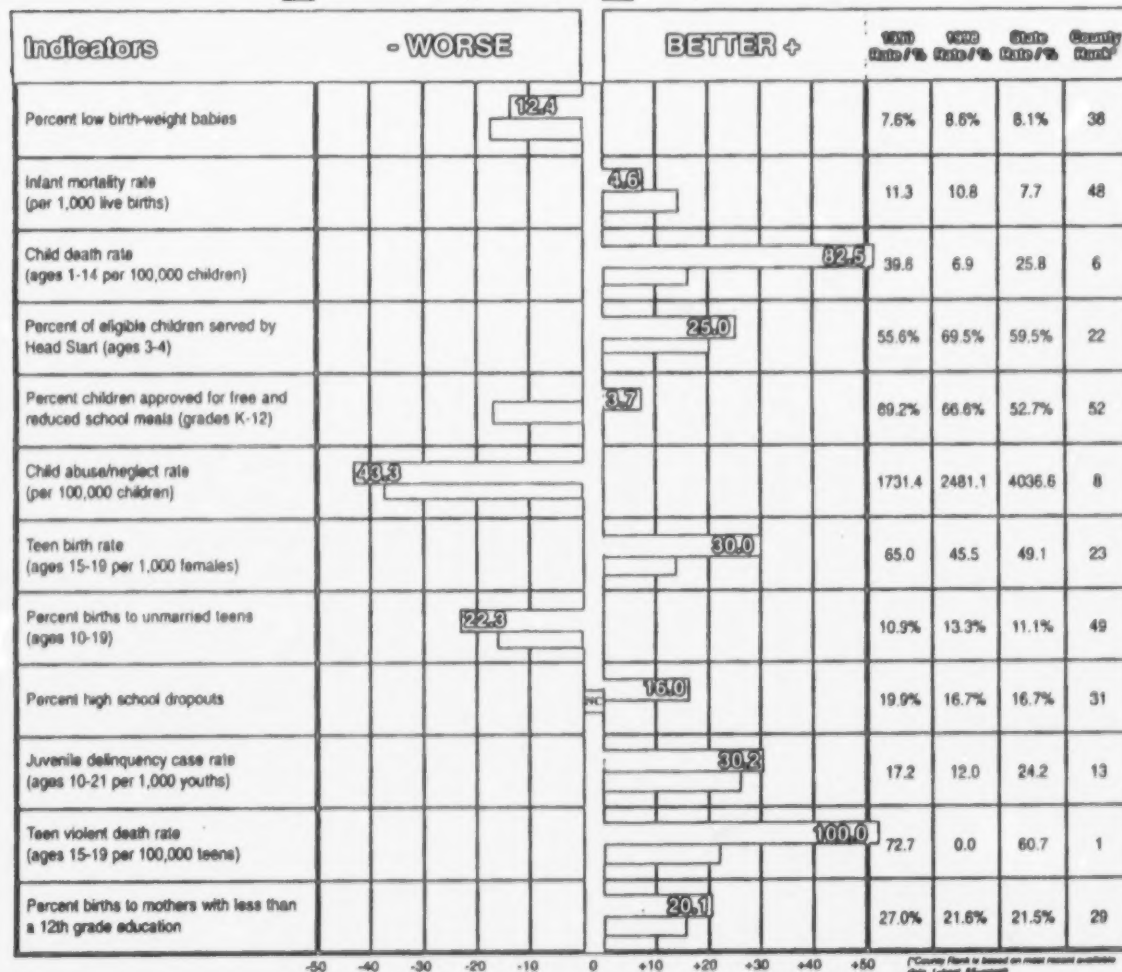
Composite County Rank

26

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	15,699	15,557	-0.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,364	\$6,430	47.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	20.4%	10.4%	-48.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	78.1	92.8%	18.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,183	1,280	8.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,813	2,569	43.0%
Unemployment rate	12.5%	11.8%	-5.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	3,963	3,577	-9.7%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.2%	23.0%	-8.8%
Percent minority population (2000)	2.7%	2.6%	-3.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.7%	3.3%	22.2%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	11.0%	17.4%	58.2%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Ford Coal Company



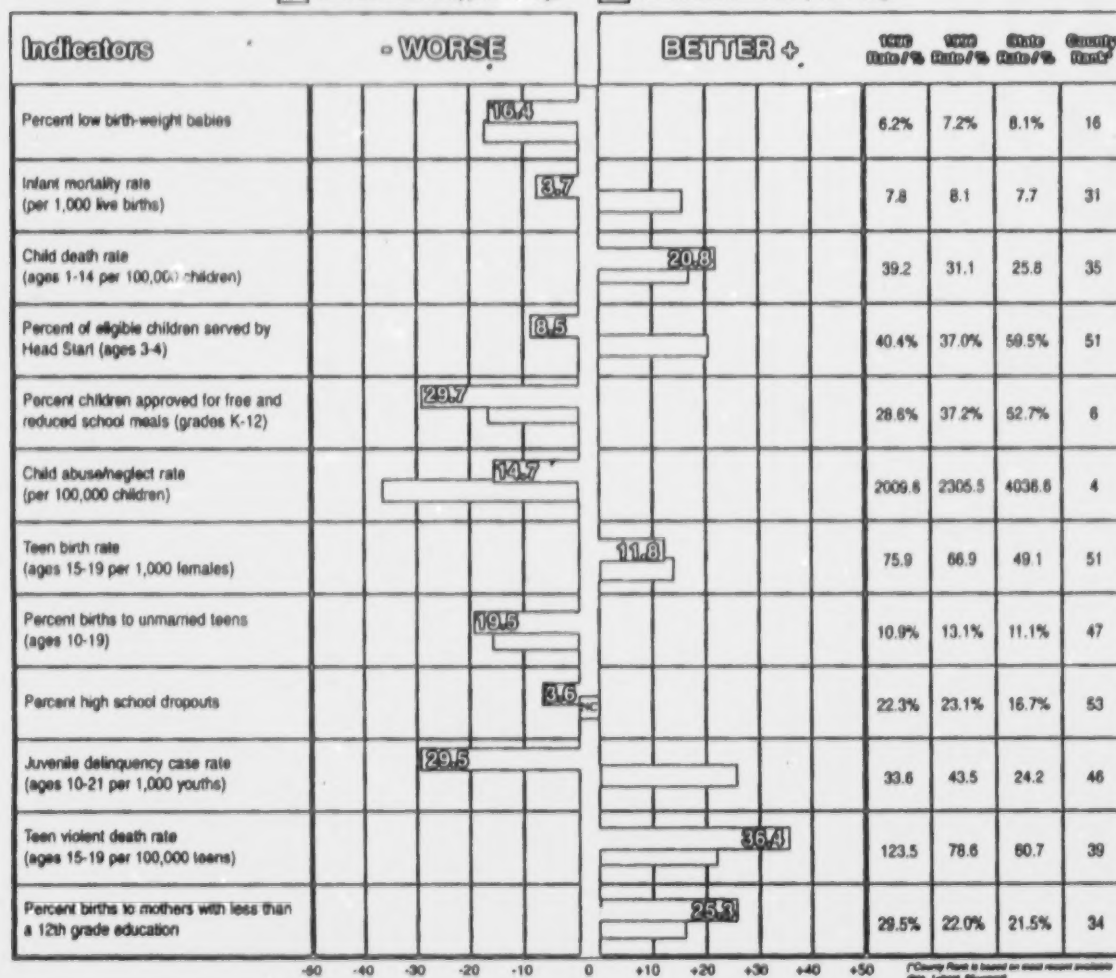
Berkeley County

Composite County Rank . . . **44**

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	59,253	75,905	28.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$5,103	\$6,046	18.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	6.5%	3.9%	-40.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.6%	78.8%	7.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	7,496	8,805	17.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	11,818	16,536	39.6%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	3.9%	-38.1%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	15,514	19,529	25.9%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.2%	25.7%	-1.8%
Percent minority population (2000)	5.0%	7.3%	46.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.4%	11.3%	109.3%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	13.0%	17.7%	36.2%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Jackson & Kelly, PLLC



Boone County

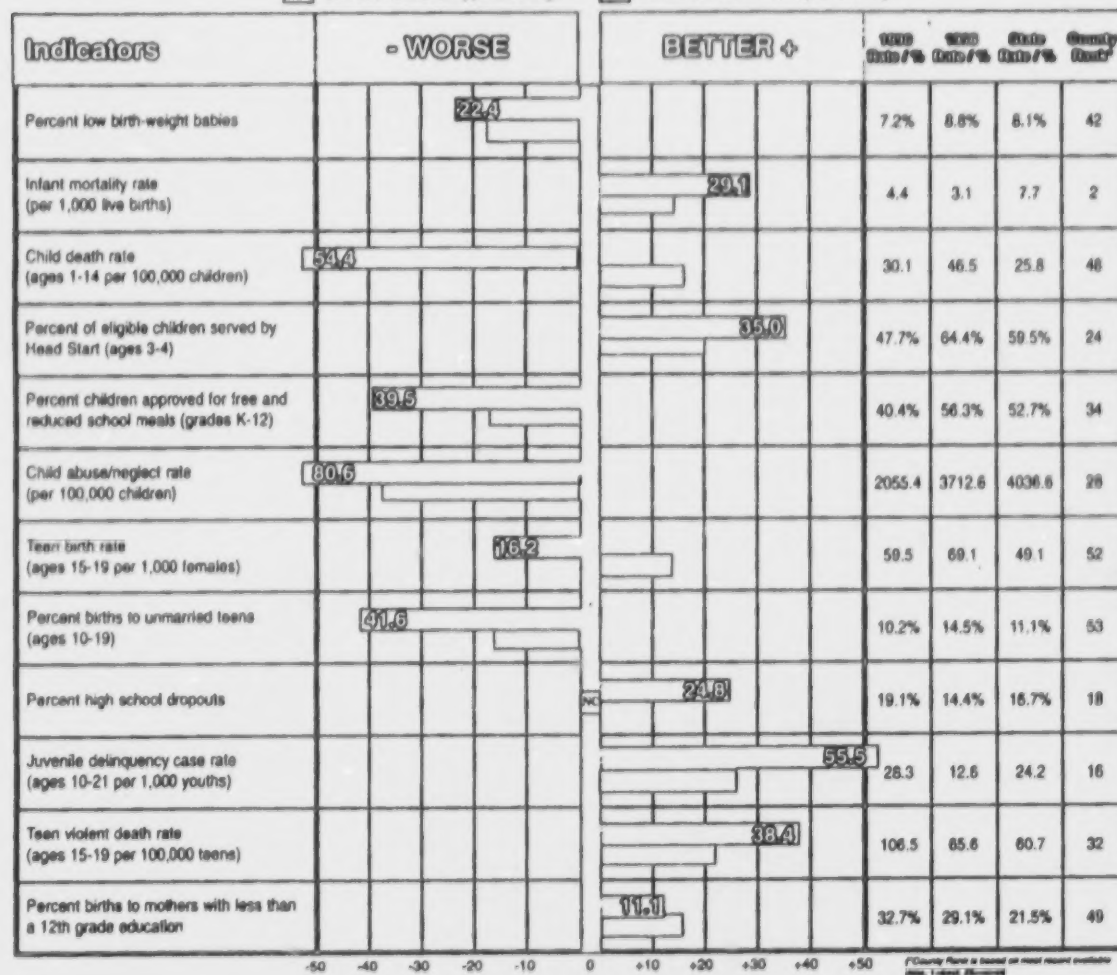
Composite County Rank

42

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

(County Rank is based on most recent available data. Legend: 1=Best, 50=worst)

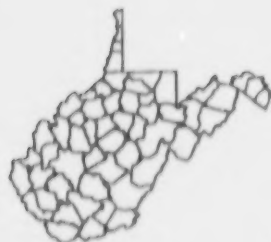
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	25,870	25,535	-1.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$4,770	\$7,929	66.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	21.1%	9.1%	-57.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	65.3%	73.5%	12.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,867	4,222	-13.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,910	3,546	21.8%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	10.1%	8.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	7,031	8,925	-15.7%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	27.2%	23.2%	-14.7%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.2%	1.5%	25.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.3%	2.7%	107.7%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	34.7%	27.9%	-23.2%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

When you don't know where to find help, call
 Community Council's
LINK-LINE
 (304)340-3517 OR (800)540-8659



Braxton County

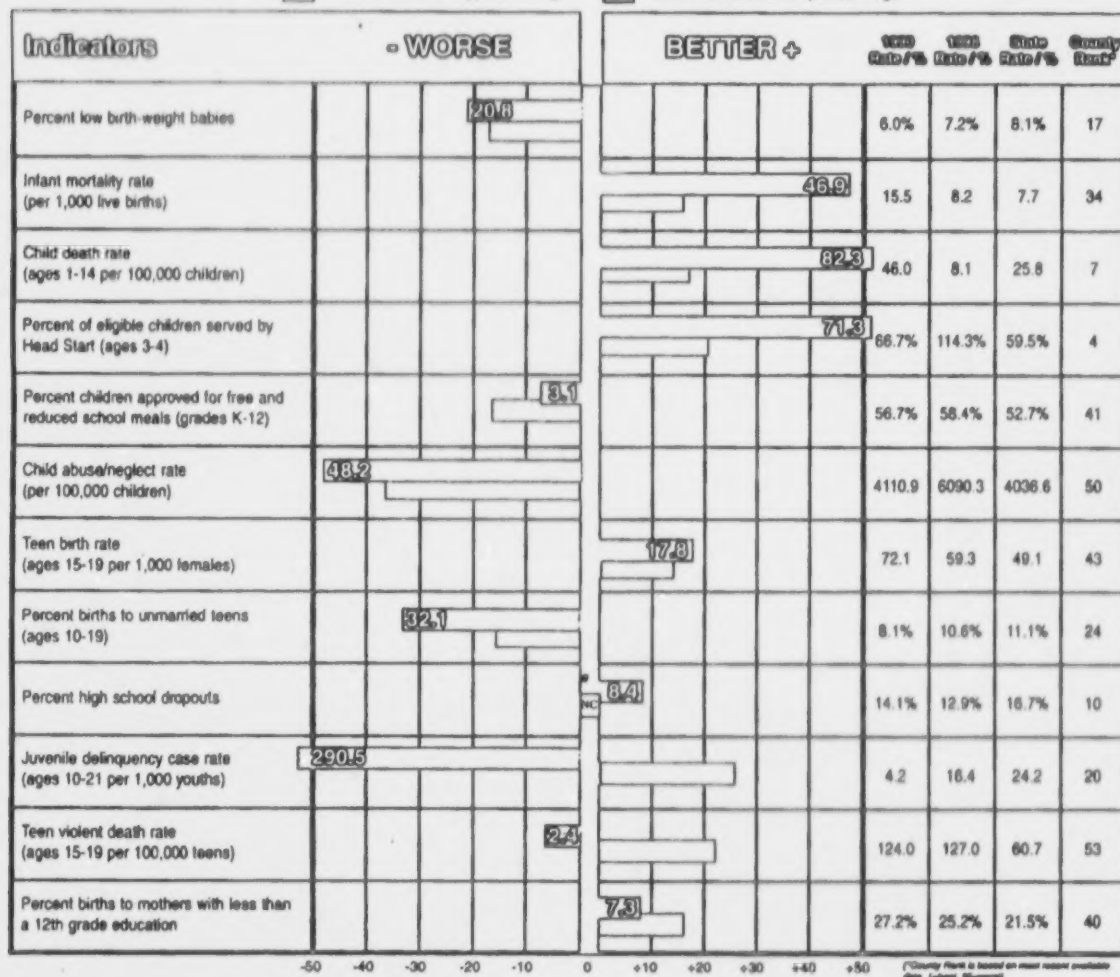
Composite County Rank

27

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

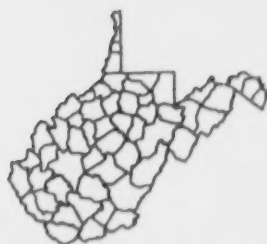
	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	12,998	14,702	13.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,161	\$6,600	27.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	17.3%	6.1%	-65.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.3%	64.2%	-15.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,545	1,511	-2.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,111	2,928	38.7%
Unemployment rate	13.3%	10.8%	-18.8%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	3,368	3,346	-0.7%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.9%	22.8%	-12.1%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.9%	2.0%	122.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.8%	2.5%	212.5%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	30.2%	32.2%	4.0%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		



TERRELL ELLIS
& ASSOCIATES



Brooke County

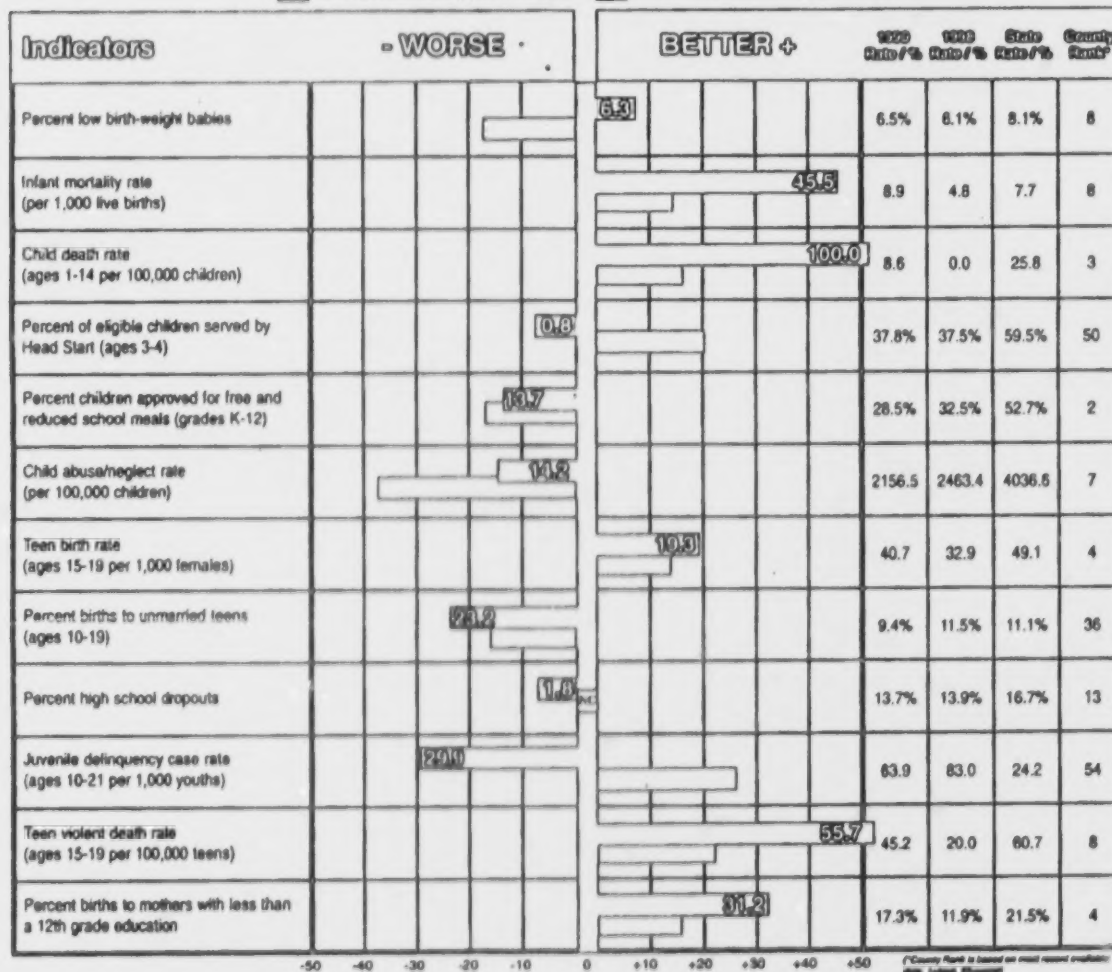
Composite County Rank

8

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

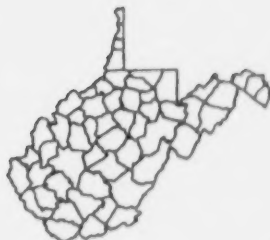
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	26,992	25,447	-5.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,464	\$7,014	28.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.9%	2.1%	-76.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.7%	73.8%	-3.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,570	4,170	-8.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,958	5,204	31.2%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	6.2%	-1.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	6,137	5,200	-15.3%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	22.7%	20.4%	-10.0%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.4%	2.1%	50.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.4%	3.3%	135.7%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty		18.7%	-3.3%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
thembcgroup



Cabell County

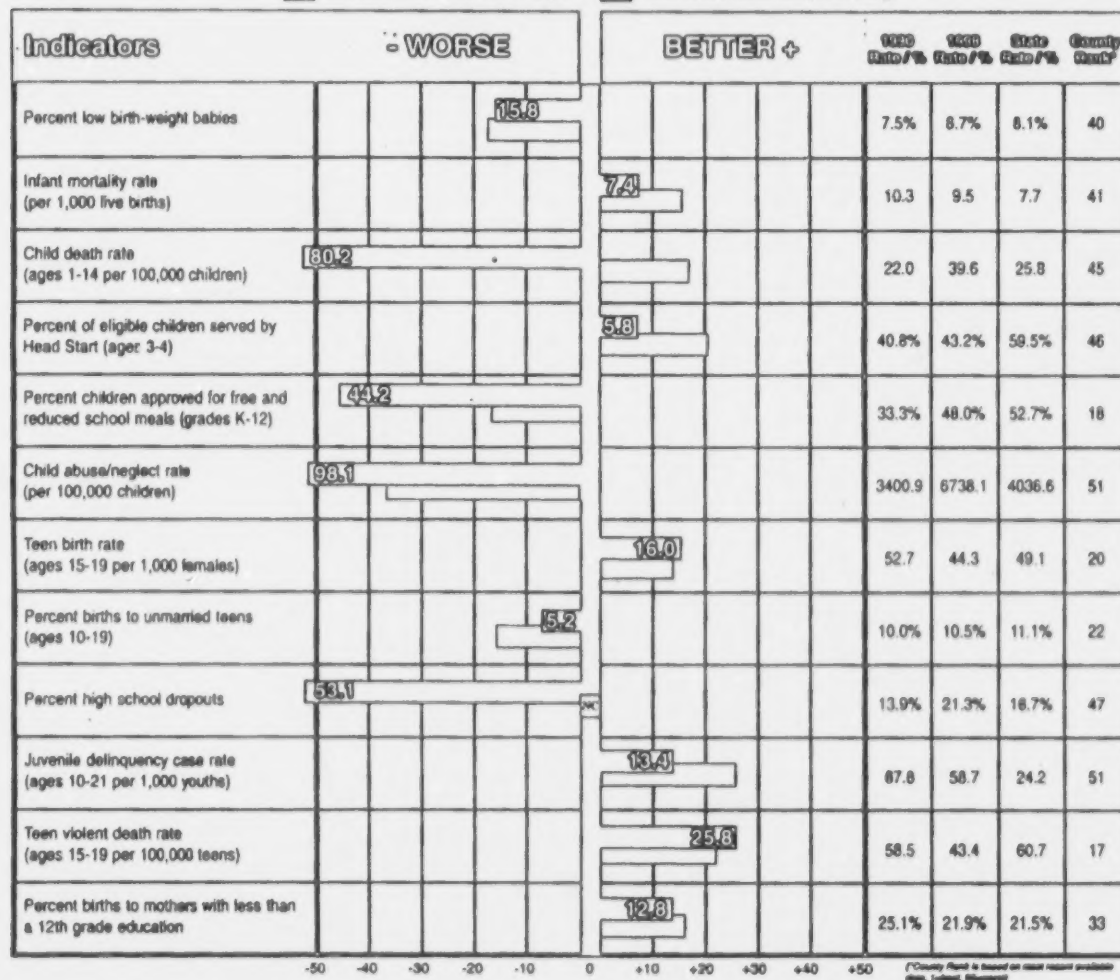
Composite County Rank

43

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	96,827	96,784	0.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,376	\$7,198	33.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.2%	4.9%	-67.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	83.0%	91.9%	10.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	16,653	15,850	-4.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	31,892	38,767	21.1%
Unemployment rate	6.5%	5.2%	-20.0%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	21,256	19,402	-8.7%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	22.0%	20.0%	-8.9%
Percent minority population (2000)	5.2%	6.6%	26.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	6.2%	9.8%	58.1%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	24.8%	24.8%	-11.0%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Without research, it's a shot in the dark. Call us.



(304) 343-7655



(304) 343-9650



Calhoun County

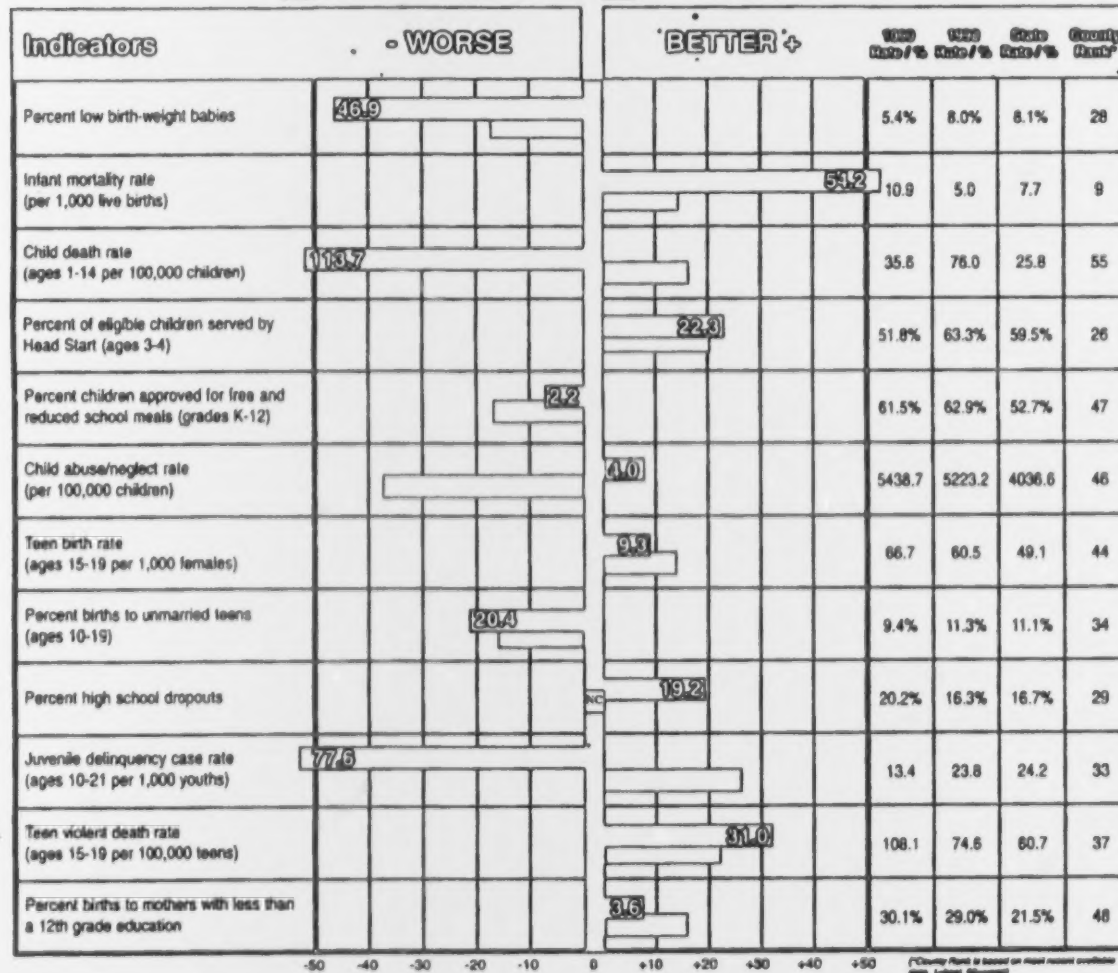
Composite County Rank

47

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



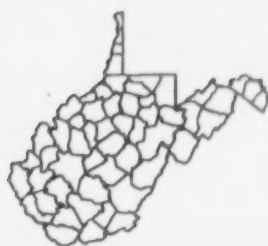
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	7,885	7,582	-3.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,342	\$5,453	2.1%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	19.3%	5.7%	-70.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	78.6%	68.3%	-13.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,318	1,030	-21.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	744	872	17.4%
Unemployment rate	16.7%	16.1%	-3.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,143	1,698	-20.8%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	27.2%	22.4%	-17.7%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.8%	1.1%	37.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	1.5%	150.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	37.1%	33.2%	-13.8%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

In appreciation to our volunteer proofreaders: Greg Crist, Kevin Dunlap, Courtney Folden, Harry Folden, and Jan Smith.



Clay County

Composite County Rank

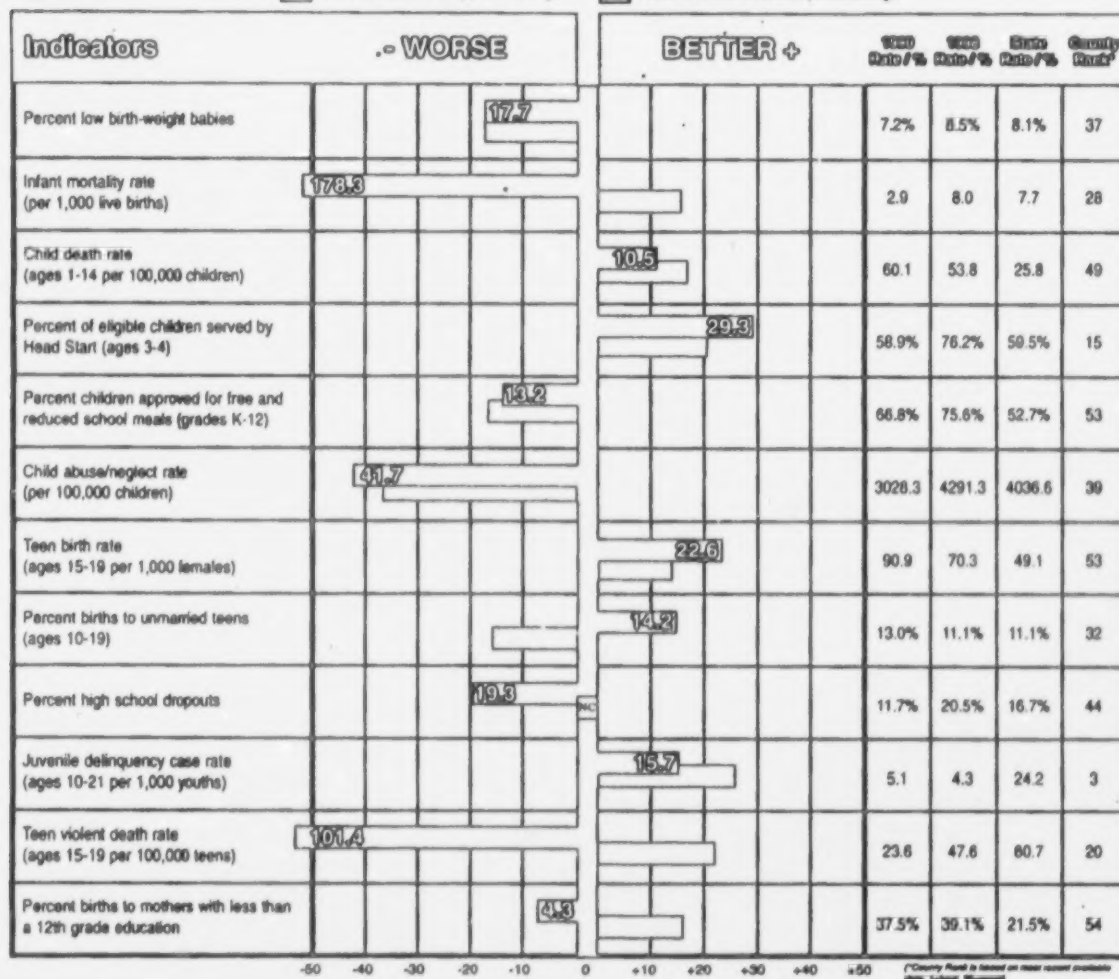
50

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

□ Solid bars indicate county percent change

□ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



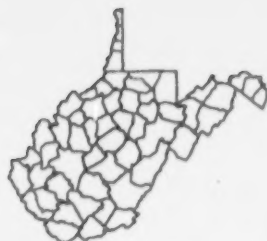
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	9,963	10,330	3.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,948	\$6,769	36.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	28.5%	4.9%	-82.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.3%	76.3%	11.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	851	943	71.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	694	1,012	46.0%
Unemployment rate	16.1%	11.3%	-29.8%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,990	2,644	-11.6%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	30.0%	25.6%	-14.7%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.3%	1.8%	500.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.1%	2.5%	2400.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	48.4%	35.2%	-29.4%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

When you don't know where to find help, call
Community Council's
LINK-LINE
(304)340-3517 OR (800)540-8659



Doddridge County

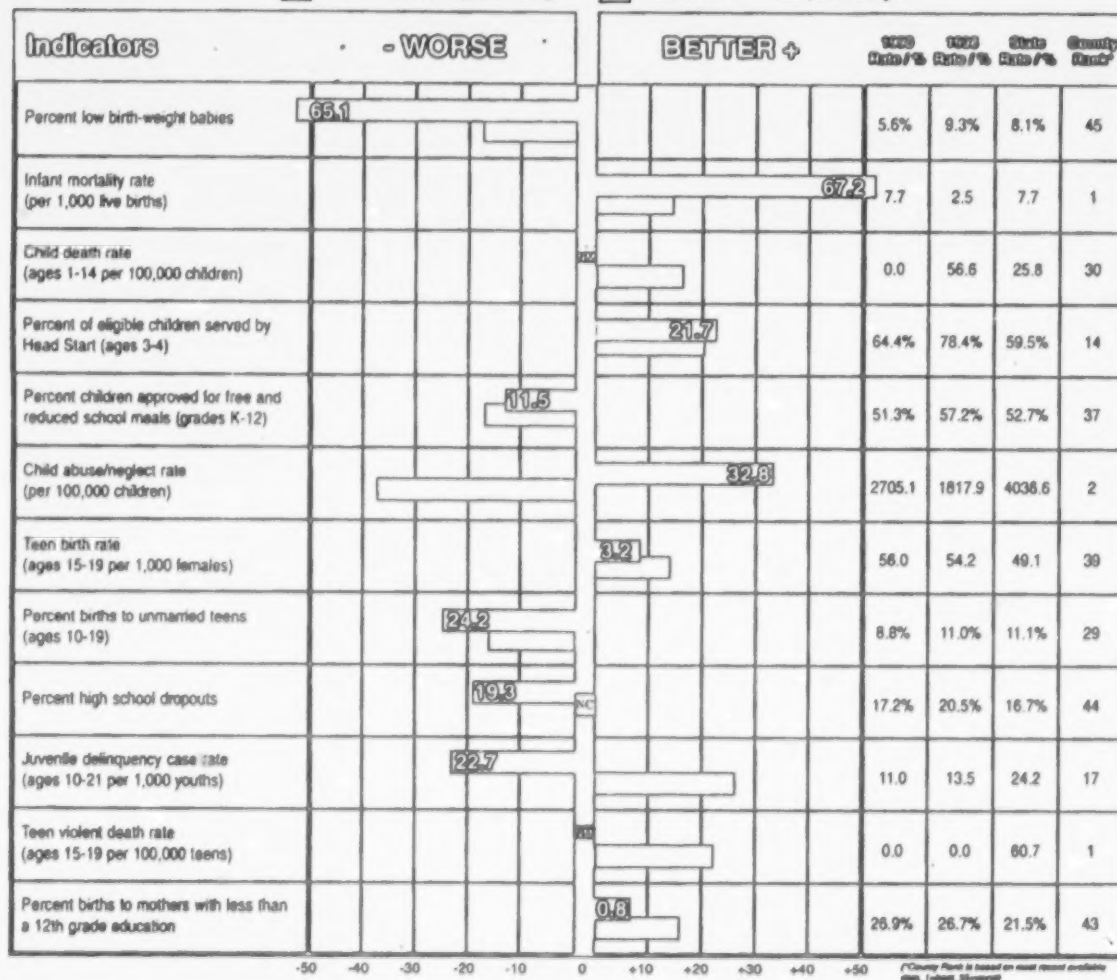
Composite County Rank

32

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



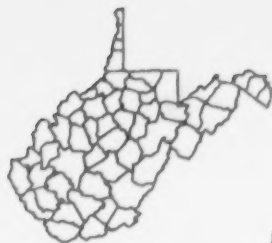
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	6,994	7,403	5.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,413	\$7,518	38.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	13.4%	5.6%	-58.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.2%	98.6%	20.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	768	631	-17.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	459	711	56.3%
Unemployment rate	7.4%	7.9%	6.8%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	1,875	1,853	-1.2%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.8%	25.0%	-6.8%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.8%	1.7%	112.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.0%	2.9%	190.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	26.2%	29.9%	18.3%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Thrasher Engineering



Fayette County

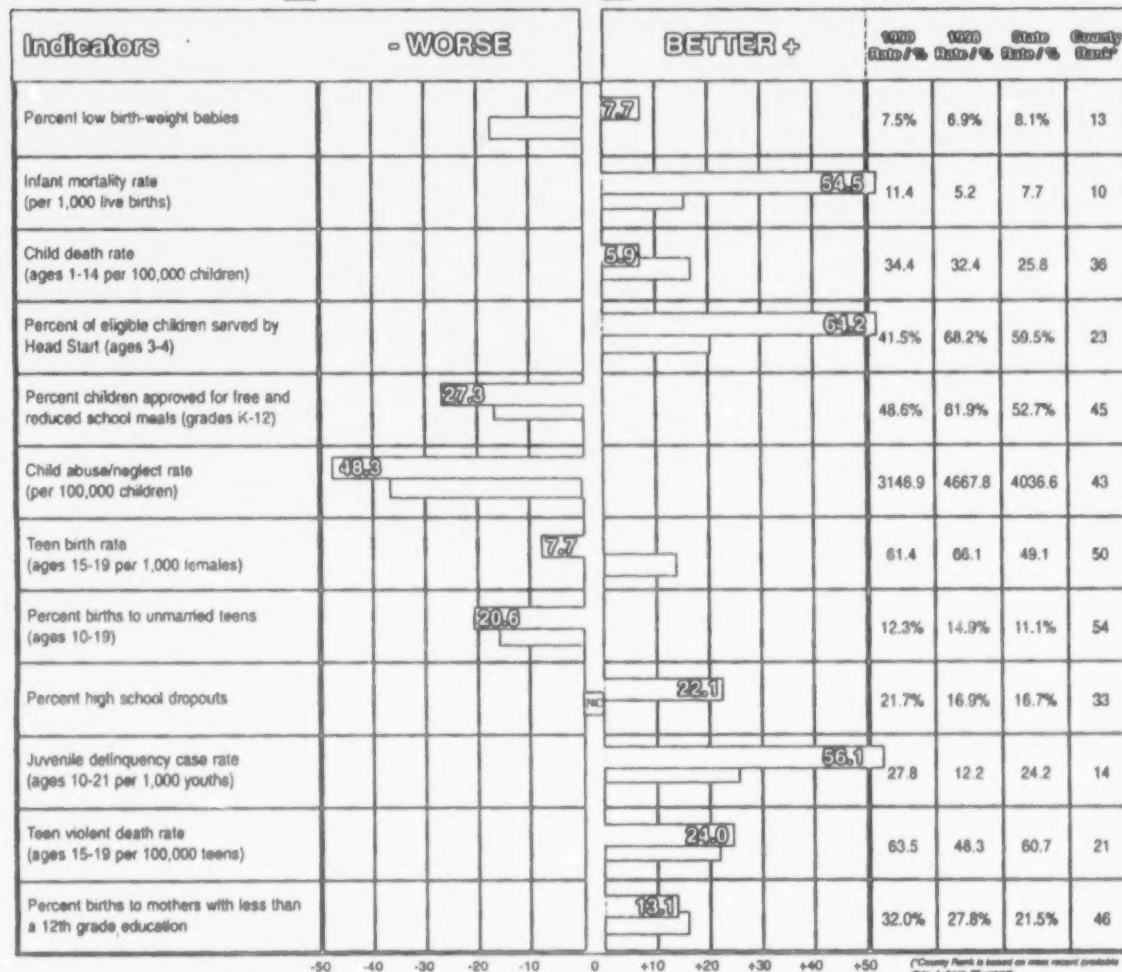
Composite County Rank

37

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



70

WV KIDS COUNT

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	47,952	47,579	-0.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,692	\$7,034	49.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	19.4%	7.7%	-60.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.4%	81.6%	12.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,150	4,103	-1.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,074	8,626	21.5%
Unemployment rate	11.1%	9.3%	-16.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	12,128	10,340	-14.7%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.3%	21.7%	-14.1%
Percent minority population (2000)	7.2%	7.3%	1.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	7.2%	8.7%	20.8%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	34.0%	31.2%	-15.1%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

*Compliments of
Thomas Memorial
Hospital*



Gilmer County

Composite County Rank

10

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate/%	1998 Rate/%	State Rate/%	County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies		0.4	5.7%	5.7%	8.1%	3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		28.2	7.7	5.5	7.7	11
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		65.4	98.3	33.0	25.8	39
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		38.1	34.9%	48.2%	59.5%	40
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	0.7		63.5%	64.0%	52.7%	49
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	36.3		3985.7	5432.1	4036.6	47
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	45.3		28.3	41.1	49.1	13
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	19.5		6.6%	7.9%	11.1%	6
Percent high school dropouts		25.7	21.3%	15.8%	16.7%	25
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-21 per 1,000 youths)			0.0	7.3	24.2	6
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		20.5	81.5	64.8	60.7	31
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		24.3	26.2%	21.3%	21.5%	25

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 50=worst)

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	7,559	7,160	-6.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,675	\$7,892	68.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	18.5%	8.0%	-56.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.6%	93.1%	16.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,005	1,062	5.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	796	888	11.6%
Unemployment rate	10.9%	7.8%	-28.4%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	1,779	1,452	-18.4%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	23.2%	20.3%	-12.6%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.2%	2.7%	125.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	2.7%	440.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	40.7%	34.0%	-27.4%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

UNITED NATIONAL BANK

 WEST VIRGINIA'S BANK

Member FDIC



Grant County

Composite County Rank

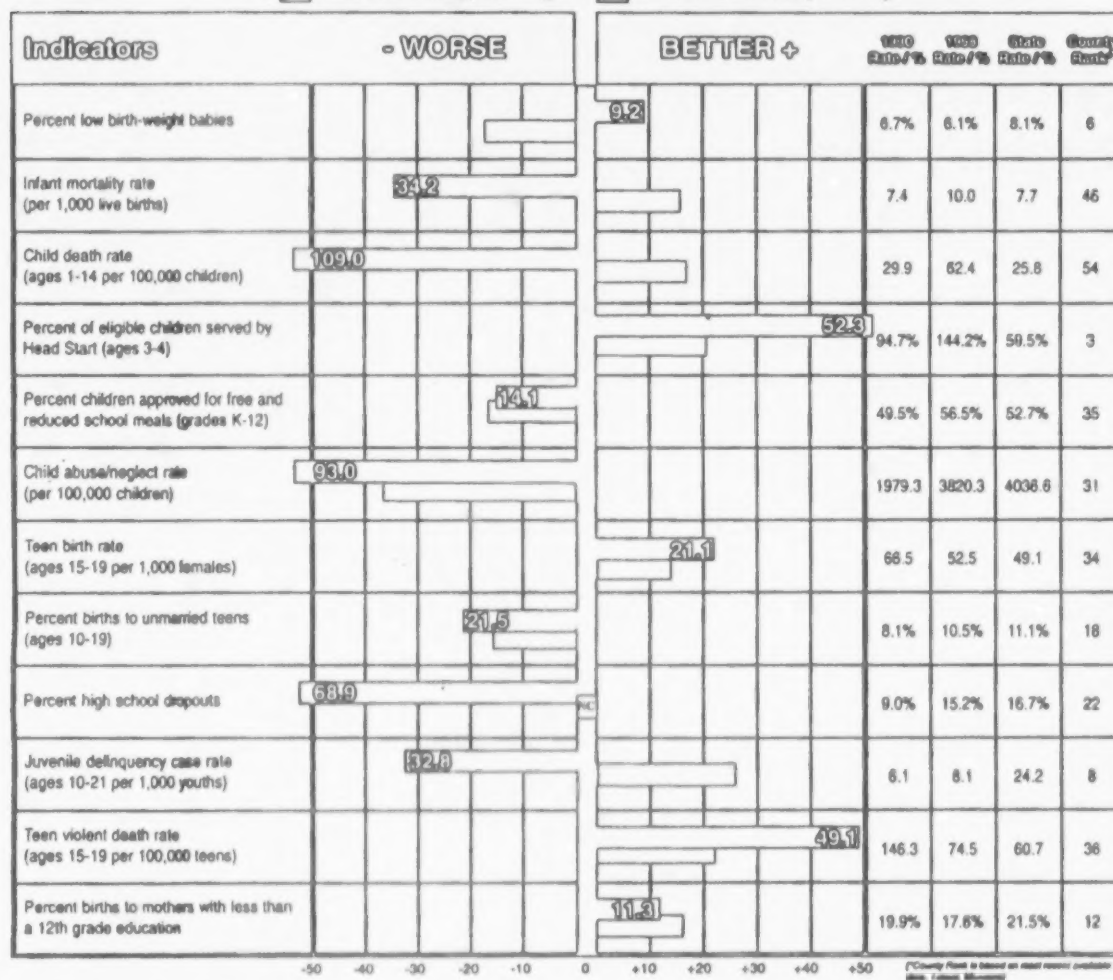
28

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

— Solid bars indicate county percent change

▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

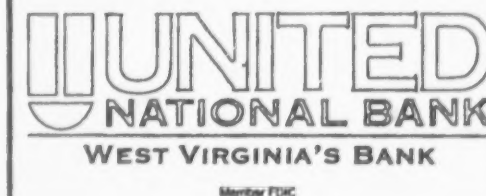


Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	10,428	11,299	8.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,069	\$6,325	24.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	5.6%	3.0%	-46.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	85.5%	79.1%	-7.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,617	2,726	-24.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,154	1,857	-13.8%
Unemployment rate	6.9%	9.7%	40.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,648	2,562	-3.2%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.4%	22.7%	-10.7%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.7%	3.2%	88.2%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	16.2%	20.7%	22.7%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		





Greenbrier County

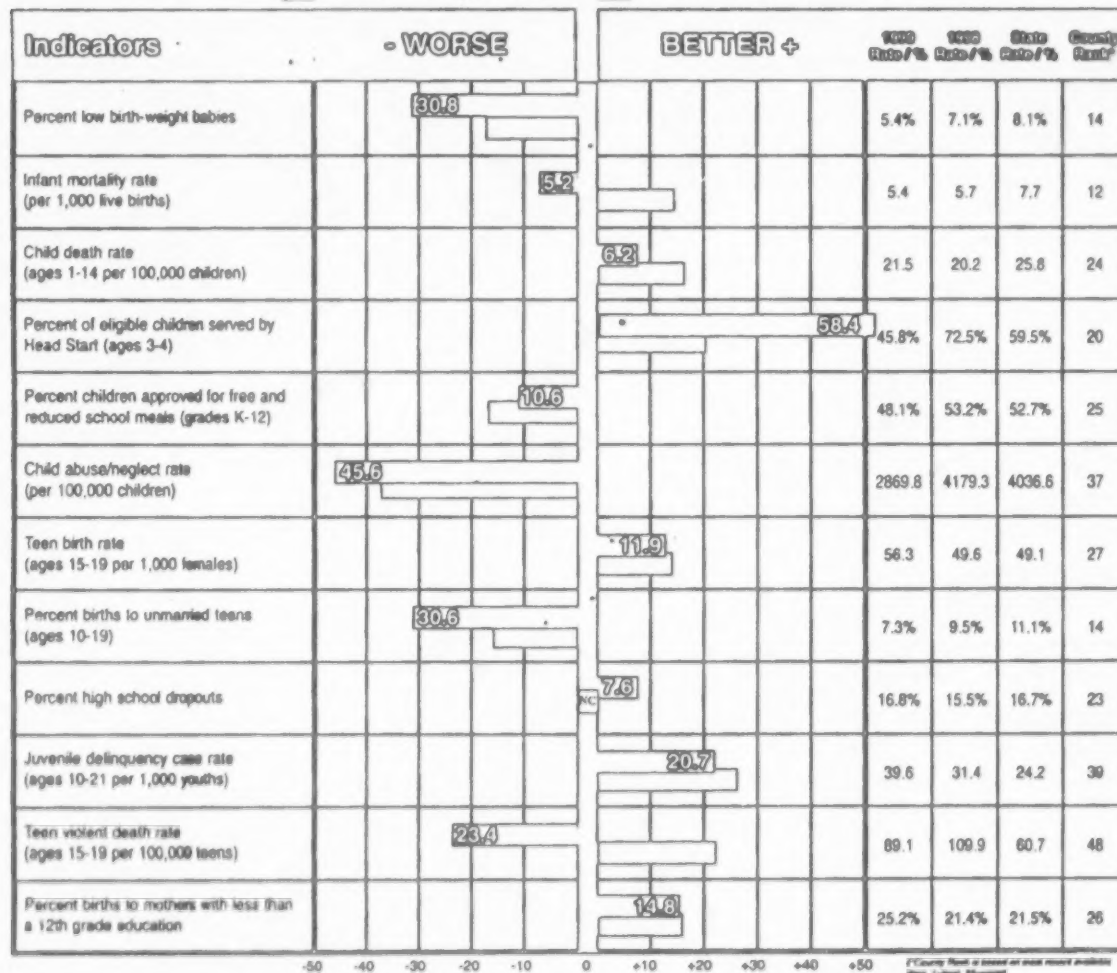
Composite County Rank

22

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	34,893	34,453	-0.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$4,588	\$6,208	35.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.3%	3.1%	-63.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.4%	80.7%	11.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,224	3,911	-7.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	8,569	10,355	20.6%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	7.9%	-33.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	8,290	7,457	-10.0%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	23.9%	21.6%	-9.4%
Percent minority population (2000)	4.3%	4.8%	11.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.4%	6.5%	47.7%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	23.8%	24.3%	-2.6%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
The Greenbrier



Hampshire County

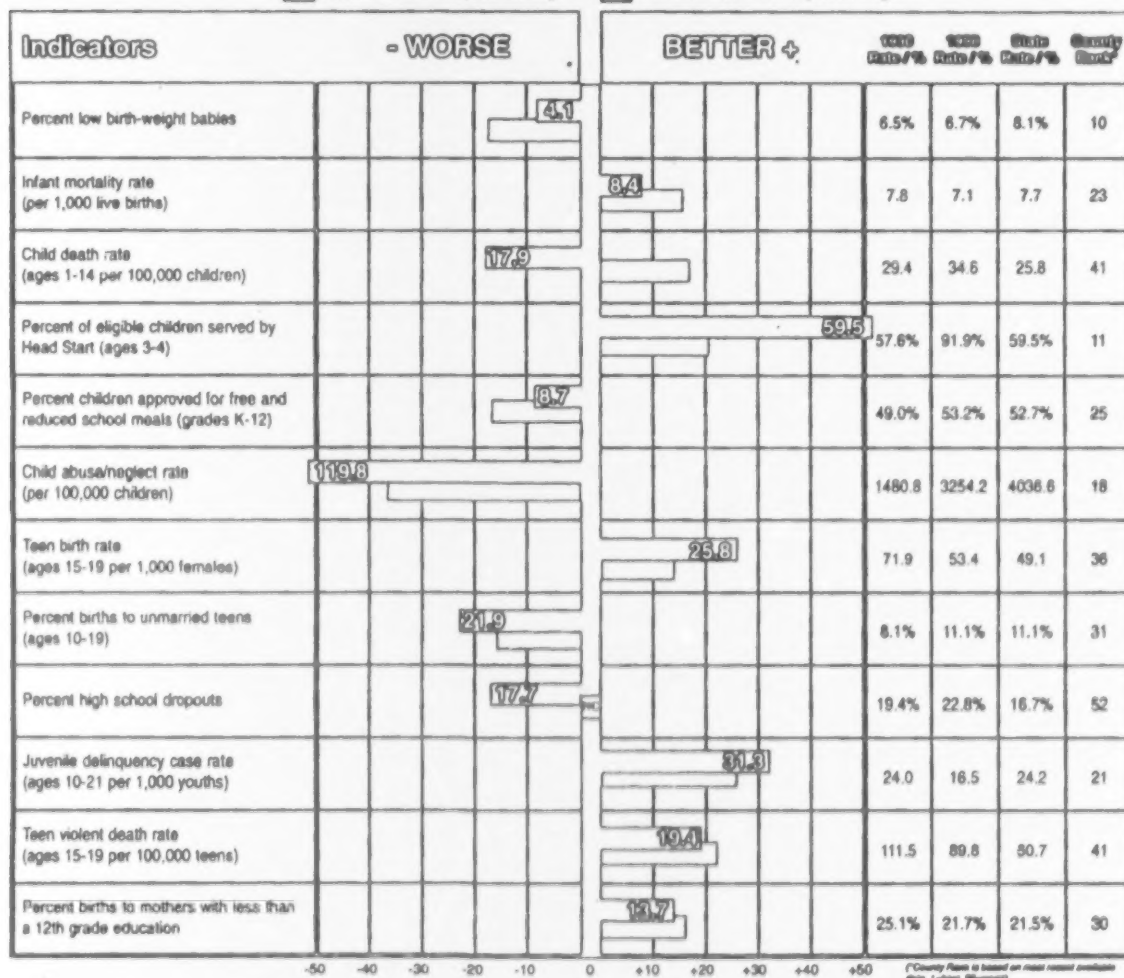
Composite County Rank

33

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

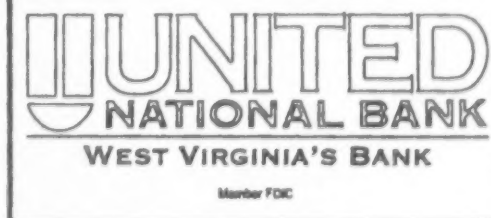


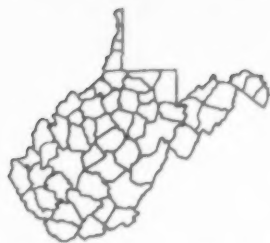
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	16,498	20,203	22.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,601	\$6,168	34.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.4%	3.7%	-55.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.7%	85.8%	19.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,399	1,545	10.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,046	2,967	45.2%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	6.1%	-33.7%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	4,386	5,081	15.8%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.6%	25.1%	-5.5%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.5%	2.0%	33.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.4%	3.0%	114.3%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	21.1%	26.0%	33.9%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		





Hancock County

Composite County Rank

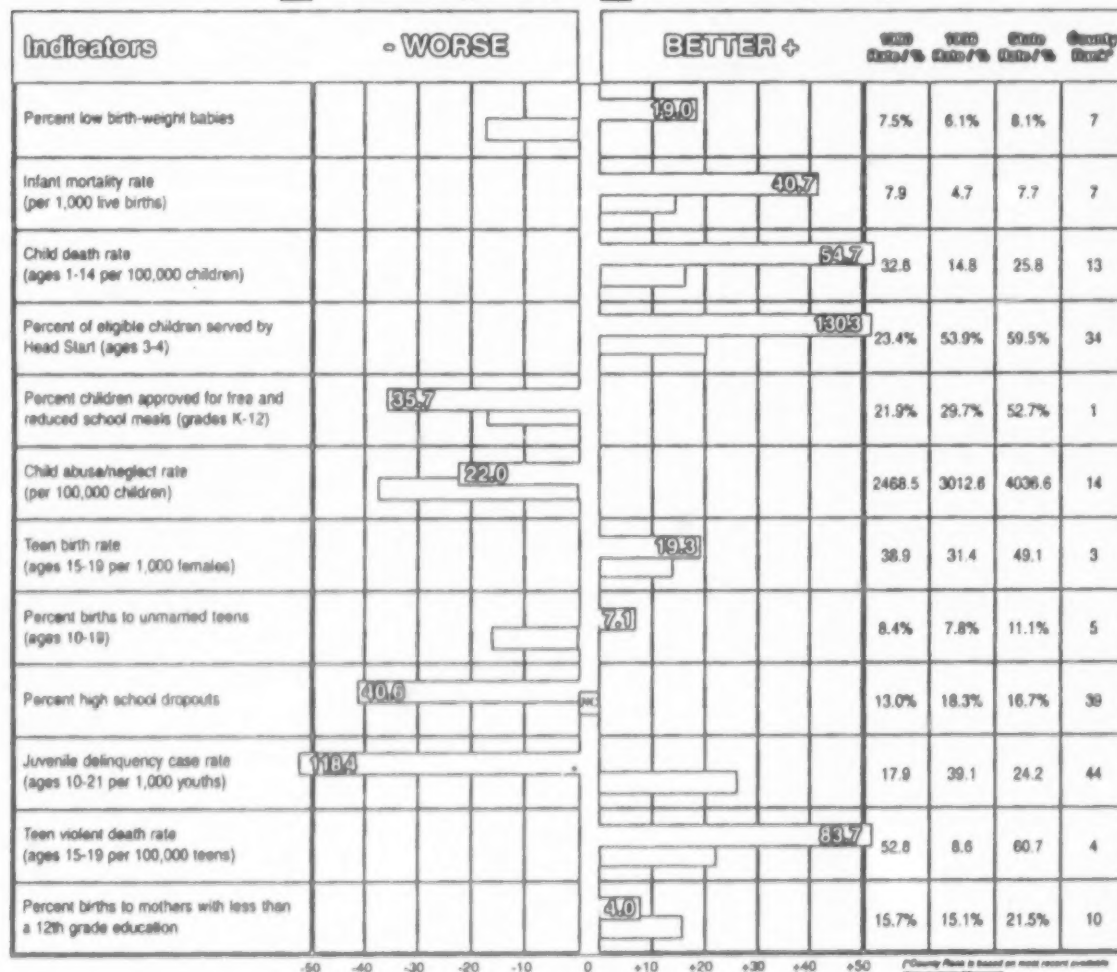
4

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

□ Solid bars indicate county percent change

□ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50
(*County Rank is based on most recent available data, 1=best, 50=worst)

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	35,233	32,667	-7.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,730	\$7,008	48.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	10.8%	2.6%	-75.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	78.9%	84.2%	6.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,284	9,103	-19.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,058	8,288	17.0%
Unemployment rate	5.8%	5.9%	5.4%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	8,138	6,802	-16.4%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	23.1%	20.8%	-9.9%
Percent minority population (2000)	3.5%	3.6%	2.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.5%	6.1%	74.3%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	18.1%	16.4%	-9.6%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

"... seek the welfare of the
city...and pray on its behalf...
for in its welfare you will find
your welfare."

Jeremiah 29:7



Hardy County

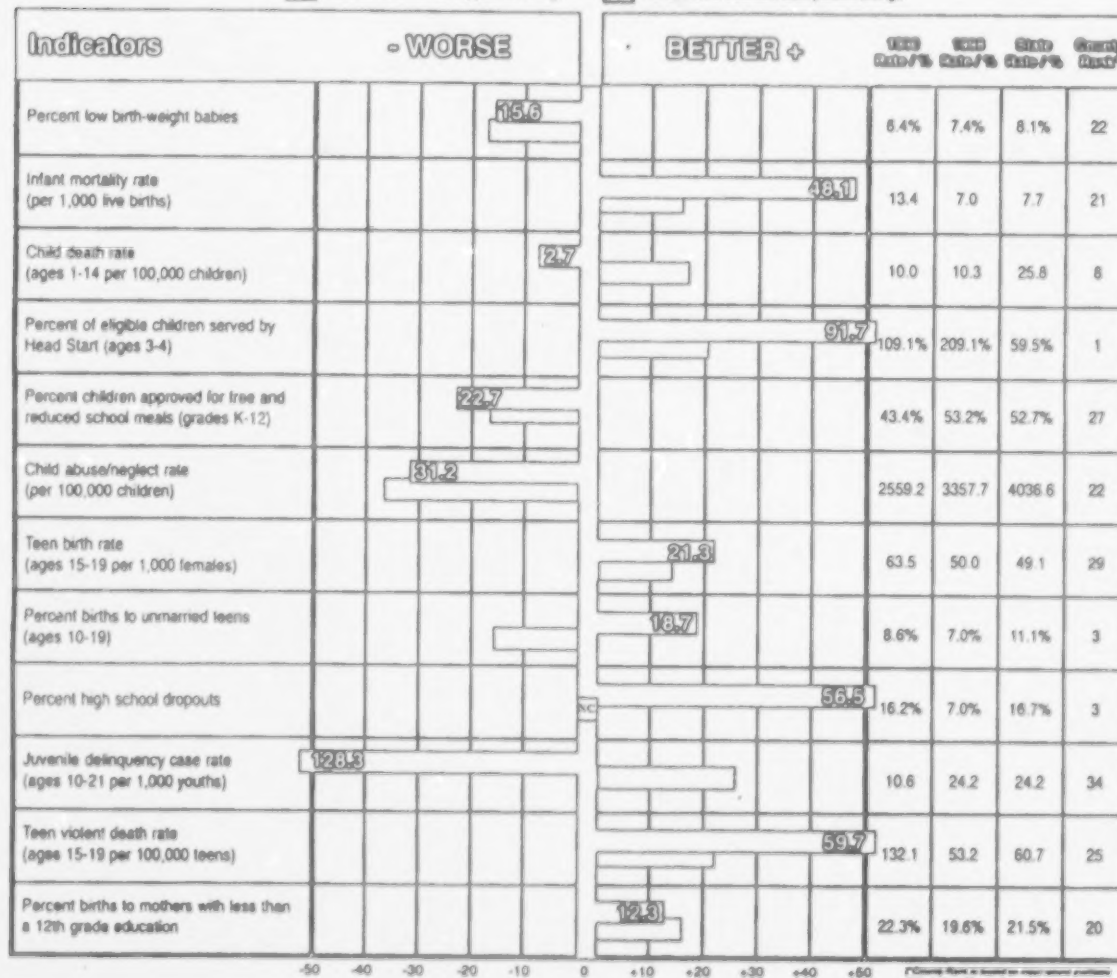
Composite County Rank

9

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1999	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	10,977	12,659	15.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,707	\$6,618	40.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	4.9%	3.1%	-36.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	84.2%	82.3%	-2.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,695	4,038	49.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,456	1,979	36.4%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	4.2%	-26.3%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,627	2,954	12.4%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	23.9%	23.3%	-2.4%
Percent minority population (2000)	2.6%	3.1%	19.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.2%	4.4%	100.0%

Background Facts

	1999	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	15.3%	20.3%	32.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Acordia



Harrison County

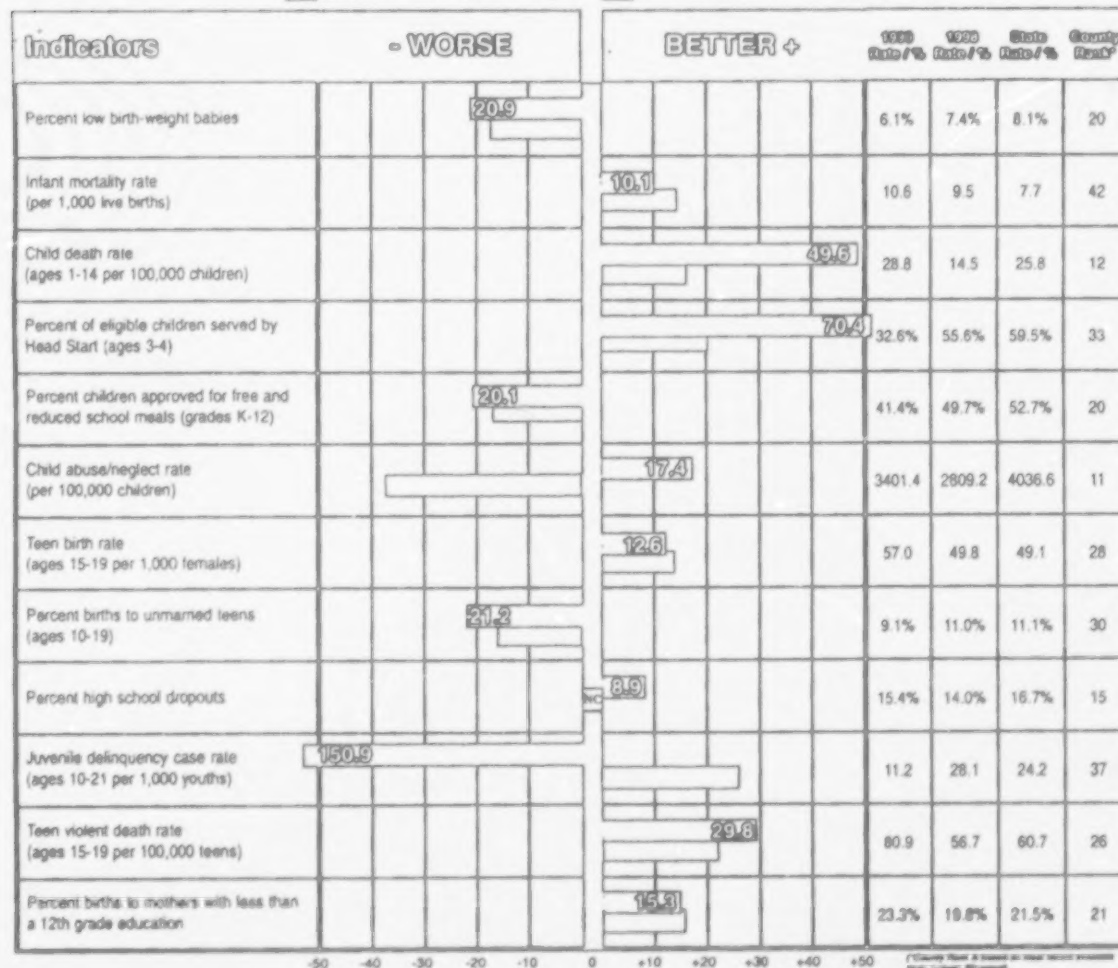
Composite County Rank

20

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. Legend: (B=best)

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	69,371	68,652	-1.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,832	\$6,832	41.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.7%	5.7%	-63.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.8%	87.4%	5.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	10,524	10,916	3.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	16,918	21,194	25.0%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	7.2%	-16.3%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	17,092	15,858	-7.2%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.6%	23.1%	-6.1%
Percent minority population (2000)	2.9%	3.5%	20.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.3%	5.3%	130.4%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	24.5%	24.9%	-2.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

*You have to
be present to win.*



Jackson County

Composite County Rank

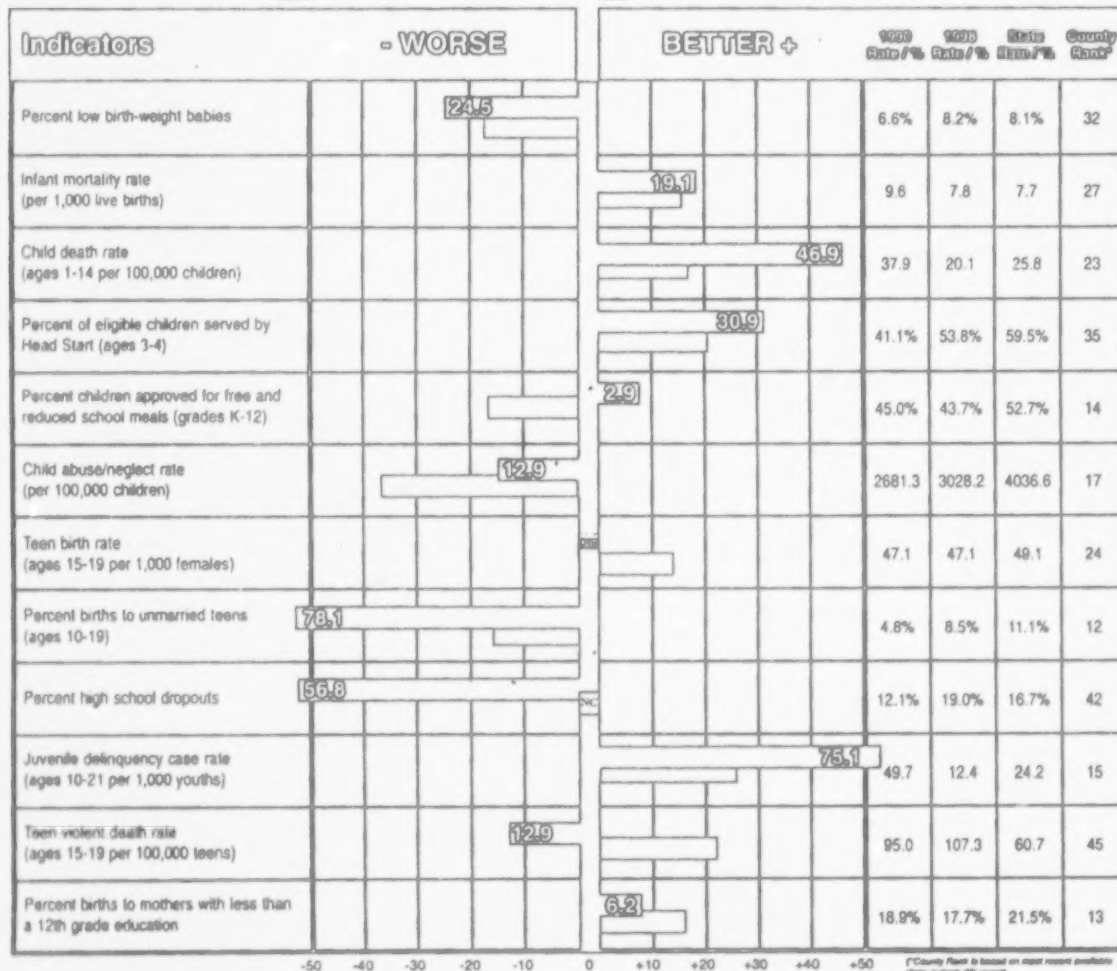
18

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

□ Solid bars indicate county percent change

▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



*County Rank is based on most recent available data. Values shown.

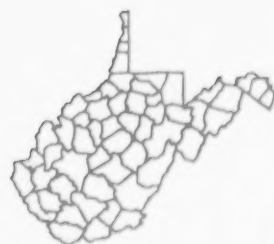
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	25,938	28,000	7.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,235	\$6,942	32.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	11.6%	2.7%	-76.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	70.2%	83.7%	19.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,176	4,649	11.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,857	5,703	47.9%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	7.0%	-23.9%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	6,767	6,757	-0.1%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.1%	24.1%	-7.5%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.7%	1.3%	85.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	2.1%	200.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	24.6%	21.8%	-13.4%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Bruce Lawson, CPA



Jefferson County

Composite County Rank

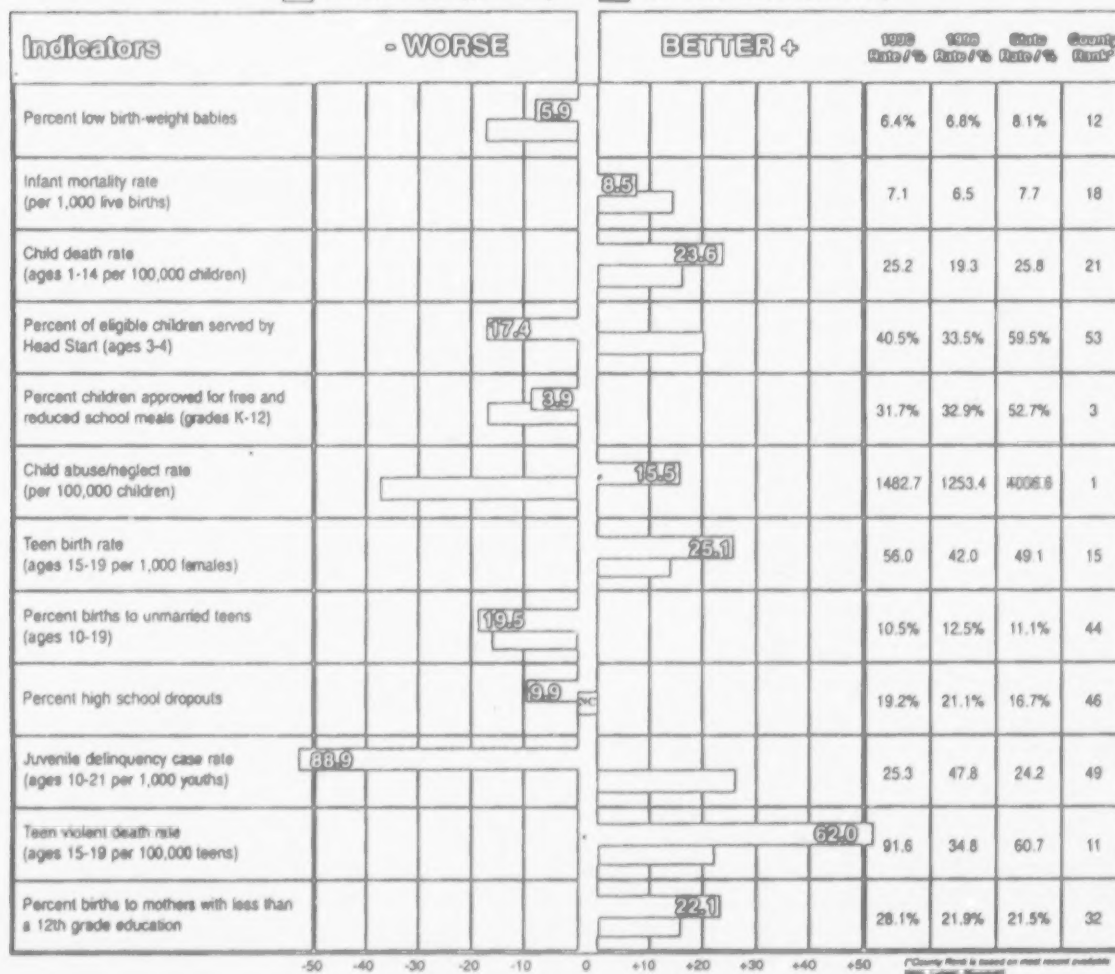
19

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

□ Solid bars indicate county percent change

□ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



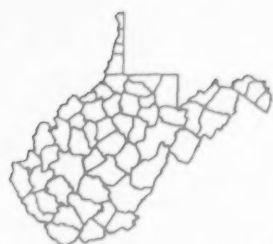
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	35,926	42,190	17.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,809	\$6,458	34.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	5.9%	2.9%	-50.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.4%	89.0%	23.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,640	5,152	11.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,848	9,129	32.7%
Unemployment rate	5.6%	3.1%	-44.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	9,256	10,068	8.8%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.8%	23.9%	-7.5%
Percent minority population (2000)	9.1%	9.0%	-1.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	9.6%	12.4%	29.2%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	14.8%	15.8%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
MW Studios



Kanawha County

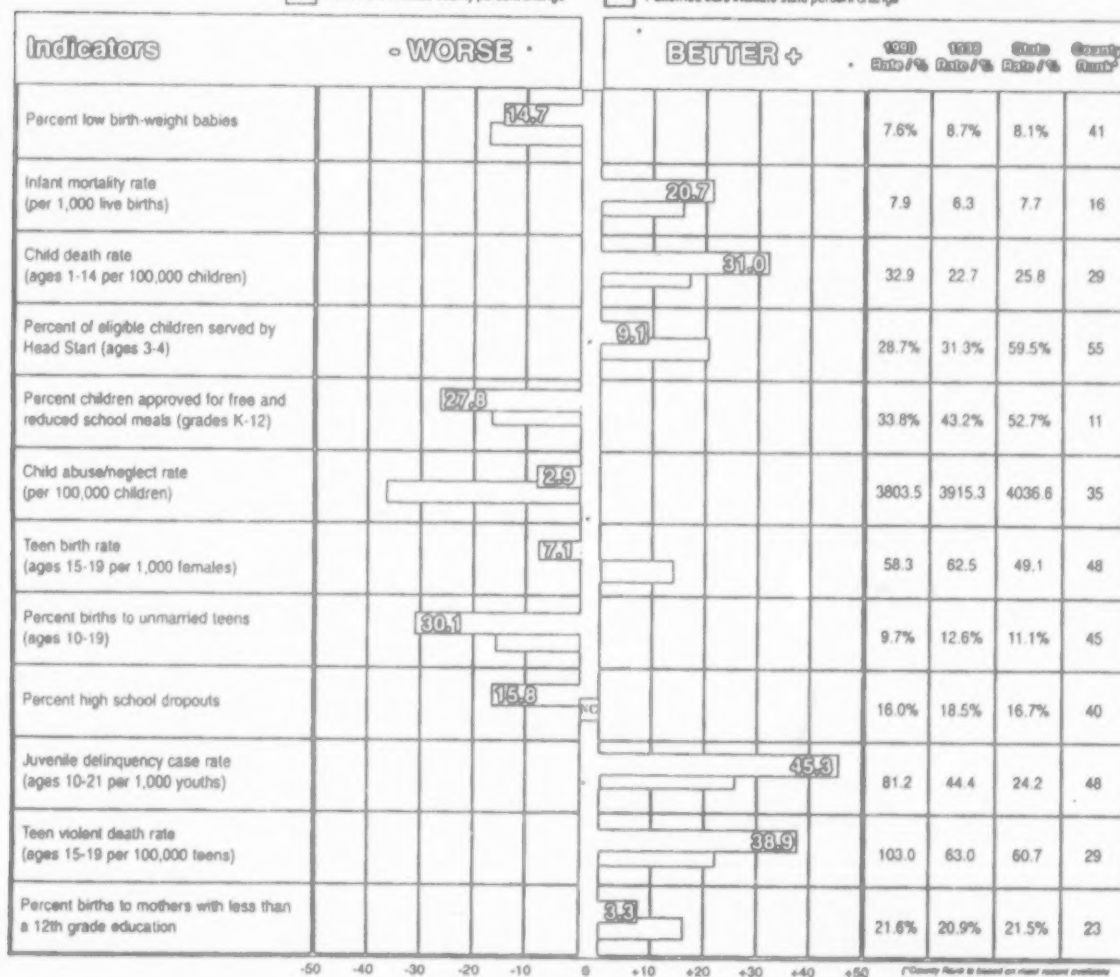
Composite County Rank

36

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	207,619	200,073	-3.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,733	\$6,782	43.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.1%	3.3%	-76.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.4%	78.1%	12.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	35,291	37,029	4.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	63,987	76,287	18.8%
Unemployment rate	6.2%	4.7%	-24.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	48,483	42,638	-12.1%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	23.4%	21.3%	-8.9%
Percent minority population (2000)	7.8%	9.5%	21.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	9.9%	14.4%	45.5%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	22.0%	22.8%	-7.0%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
 the West Virginia
 Council of Churches



Lewis County

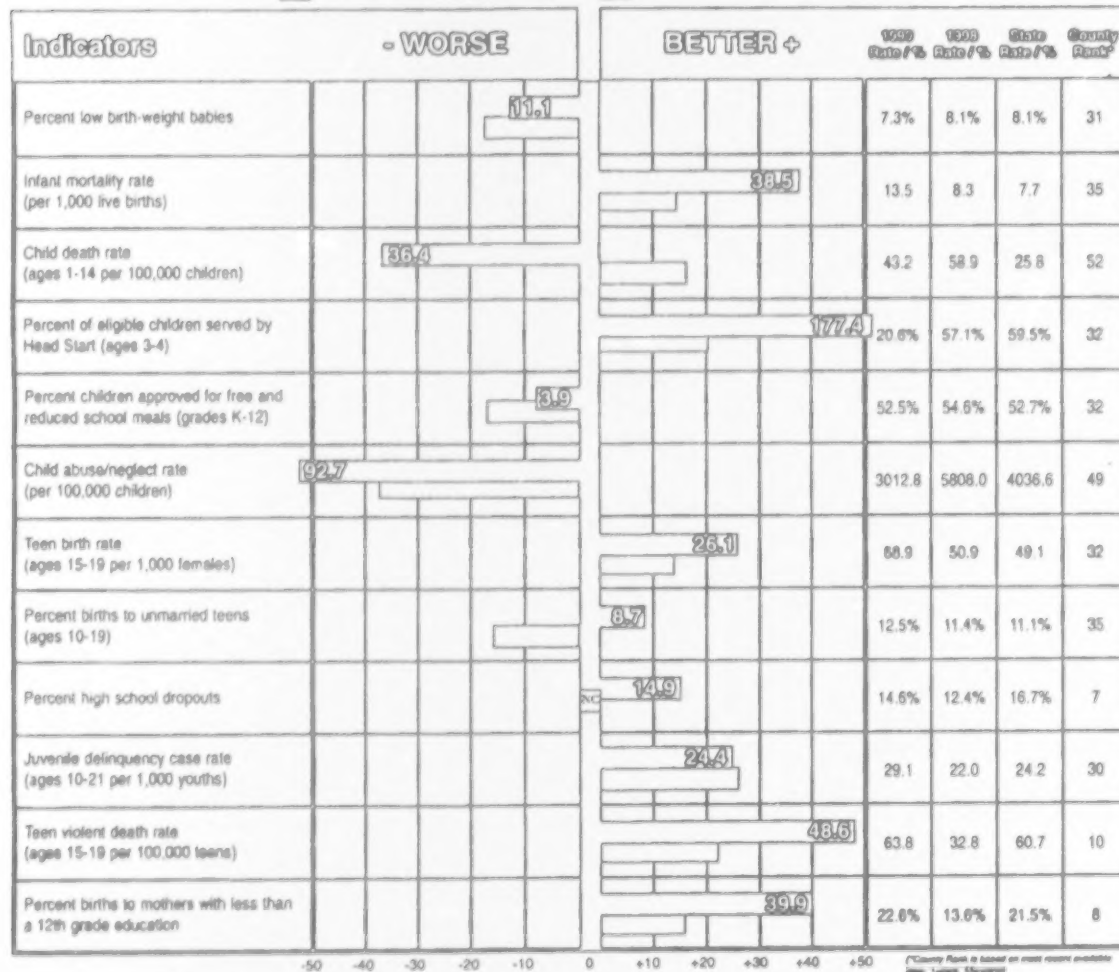
Composite County Rank

25

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data, 1990-1998)

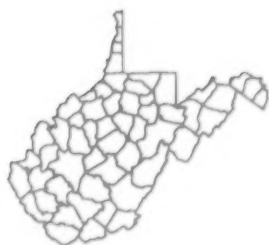
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	17,223	16,919	-1.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,256	\$6,541	24.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.4%	6.3%	-59.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.7%	75.3%	-6.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,303	2,208	-4.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,858	3,674	28.6%
Unemployment rate	10.9%	8.4%	-22.9%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	4,168	3,739	-10.3%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.2%	22.1%	-8.7%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.1%	1.4%	27.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.8%	2.8%	250.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	31.4%	29.9%	
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Hamilton Industries



Lincoln County

Composite County Rank

41

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change

■ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate/%	1998 Rate/%	State Rate/%	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	13.0		8.4%	9.5%	8.1%	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		77.9	16.4	3.6	7.7	3
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		47.2	34.9	18.5	25.8	18
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		54.8	36.0%	58.8%	59.5%	30
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	2.3		56.9%	58.2%	52.7%	40
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	109.0		3311.6	6922.4	4036.6	52
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		17.3	74.7	61.8	49.1	47
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	39.0		8.3%	11.7%	11.1%	38
Percent high school dropouts	8.1		18.8%	20.3%	16.7%	43
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-21 per 1,000 youths)		20.1	27.4	21.9	24.2	29
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		42.4	175.2	100.8	60.7	43
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		38.0	41.8%	25.9%	21.5%	41

*County Rank is based on most recent available data, 1998 (if available)

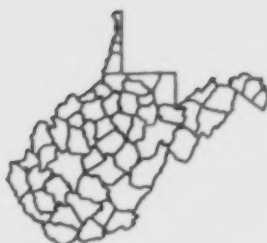
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	21,382	22,185	3.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,154	\$7,339	42.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	26.0%	9.0%	-65.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.9%	73.2%	-8.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,293	1,291	-0.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,457	1,853	27.5%
Unemployment rate	14.1%	11.4%	-19.1%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	5,993	5,209	-13.1%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	28.0%	23.6%	-15.9%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.4%	1.0%	150.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.2%	2.2%	1000.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	45.1%	33.7%	-26.4%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Columbia Gas Transmission
A AllSource Company



Logan County

Composite County Rank

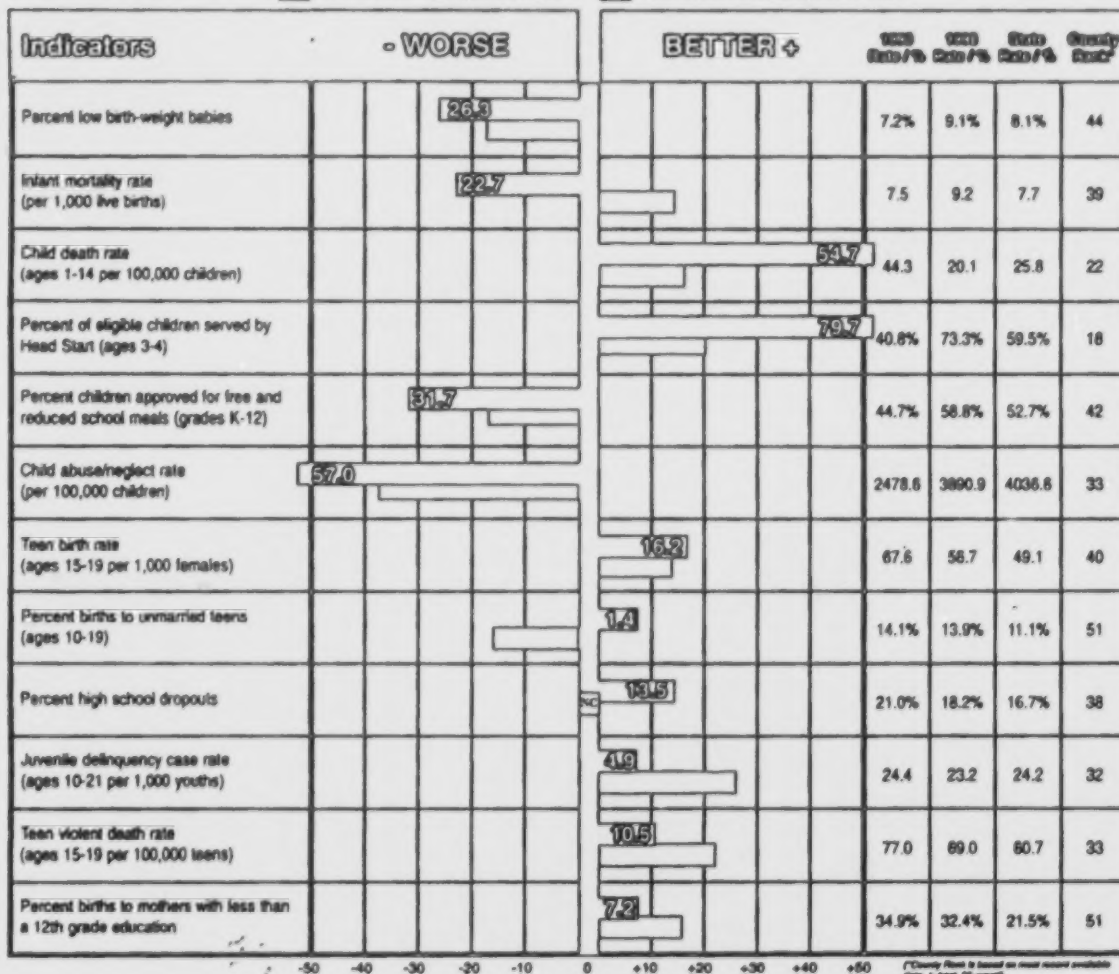
48

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change

▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1995	% Change
Total population (2000)	43,032	37,710	-12.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$4,881	\$7,181	47.1%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	21.9%	7.7%	-64.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	51.5%	73.3%	42.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,496	4,586	-16.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,185	8,716	20.9%
Unemployment rate	11.2%	10.9%	-2.7%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	12,005	8,336	-30.6%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	27.9%	22.1%	-20.8%
Percent minority population (2000)	4.3%	3.7%	-14.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.9%	5.0%	28.2%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	37.3%	30.3%	-27.0%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		



WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION



McDowell County

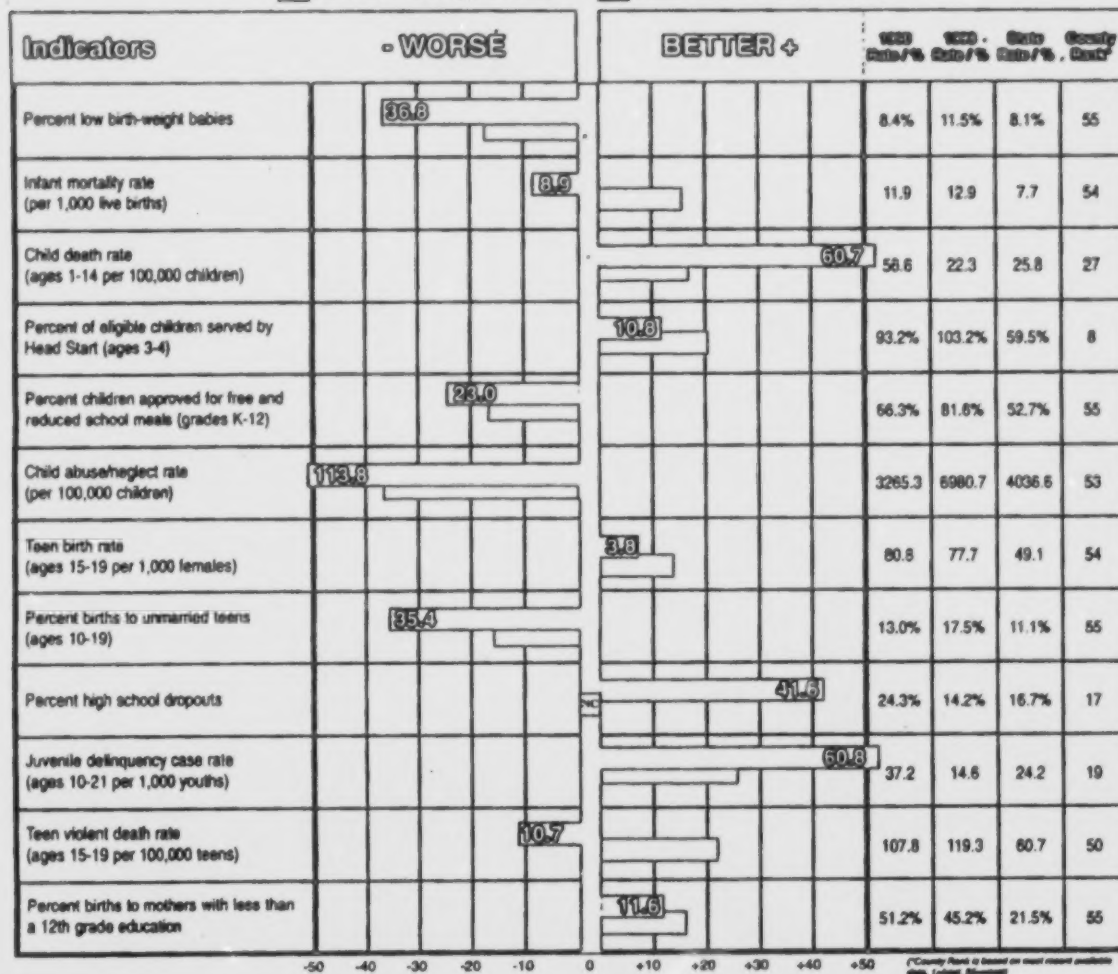
Composite County Rank

55

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	35,233	27,329	-22.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,040	\$7,713	53.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	32.5%	18.5%	-43.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	56.1%	65.8%	17.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,813	1,980	-29.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,877	2,911	1.2%
Unemployment rate	13.0%	11.8%	-9.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	10,225	8,334	-38.1%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	29.0%	23.2%	-20.1%
Percent minority population (2000)	14.1%	12.9%	-8.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	14.3%	14.6%	2.1%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	50.3%	39.3%	-37.2%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of



National Association of Social Workers



Marion County

Composite County Rank

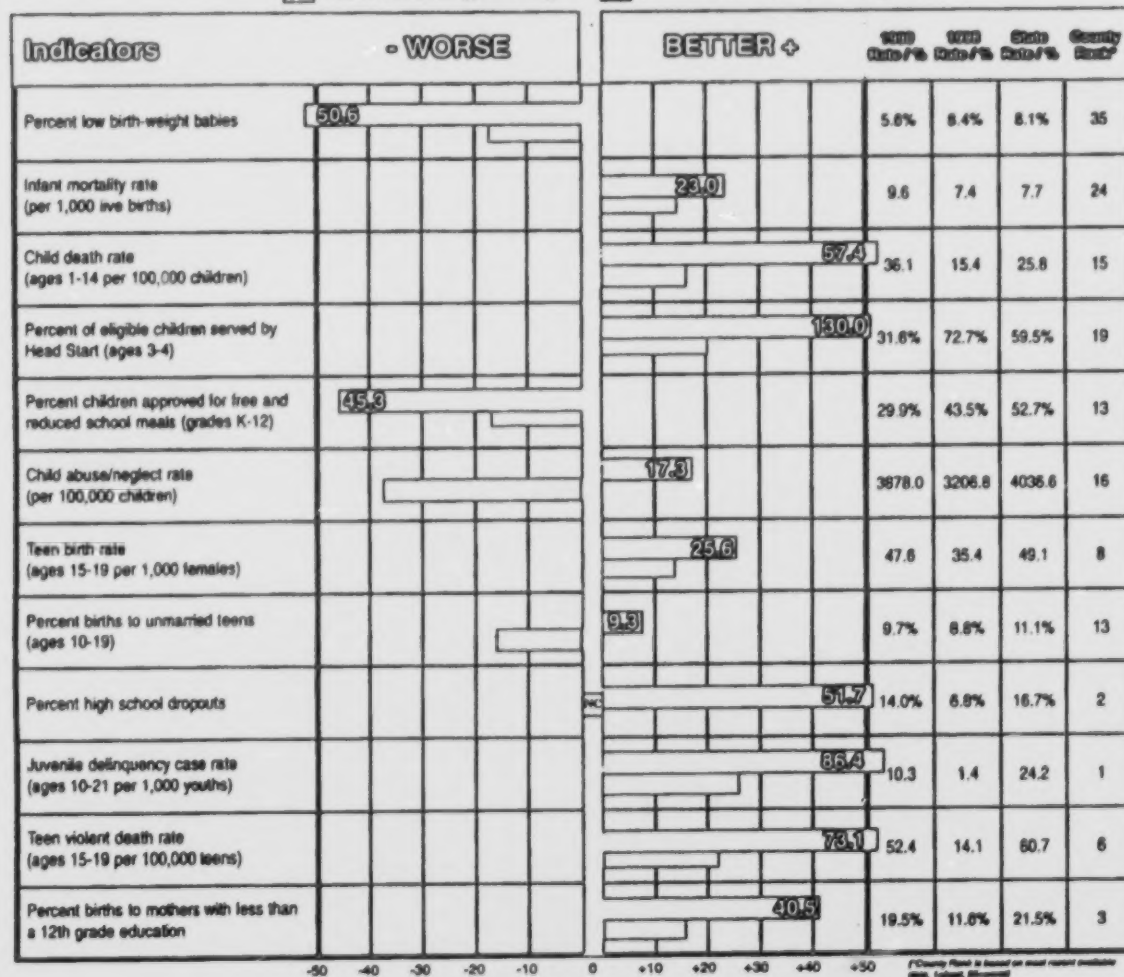
2

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

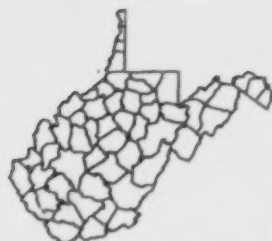
	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	57,249	\$6,598	-1.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,160	\$6,729	30.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.5%	3.0%	-80.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.0%	82.0%	9.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	8,731	7,842	-10.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	11,009	13,212	19.6%
Unemployment rate	8.8%	7.9%	-10.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	13,041	11,671	-10.5%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	22.8%	20.6%	-9.6%
Percent minority population (2000)	4.2%	4.9%	16.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.6%	7.8%	69.6%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	26.5%	23.5%	-17.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		



COLOR
CRAFT
PRINTING



Marshall County

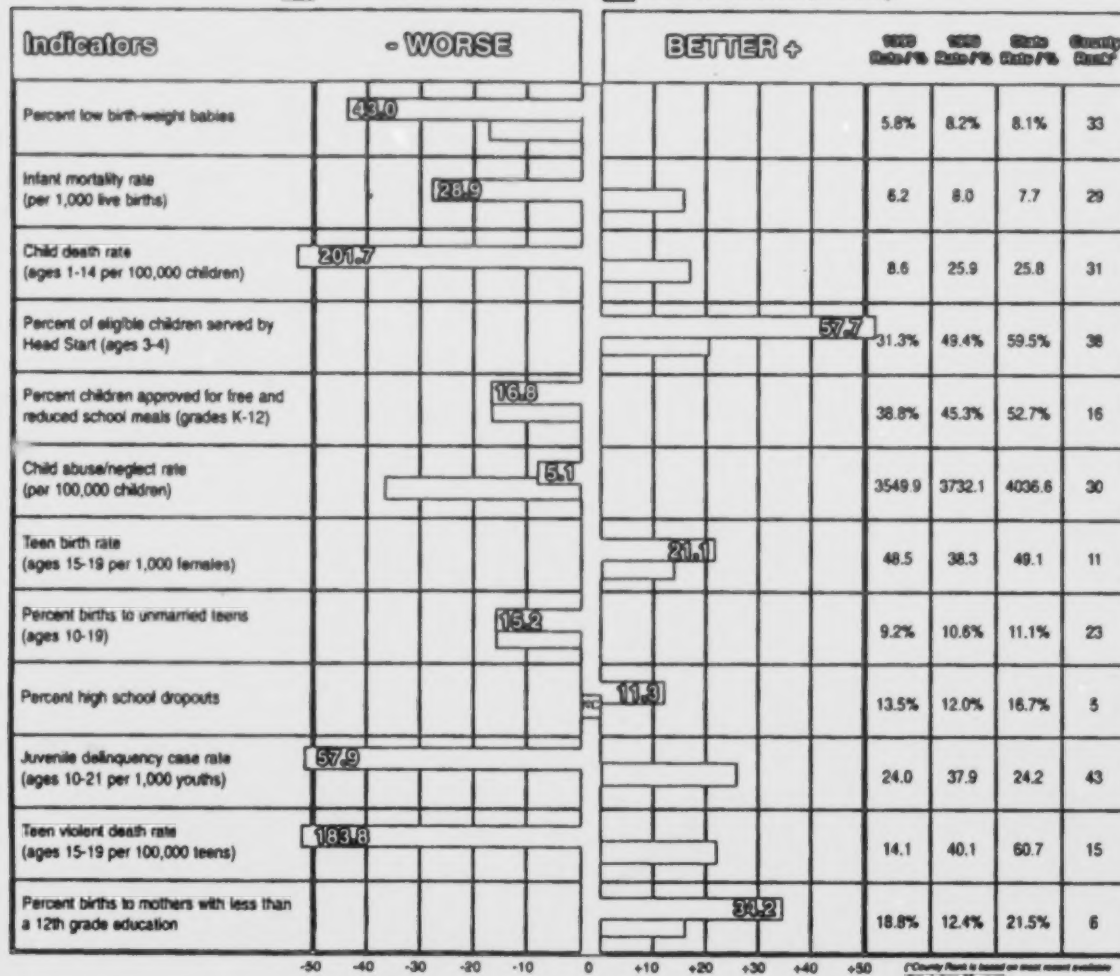
Composite County Rank

12

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

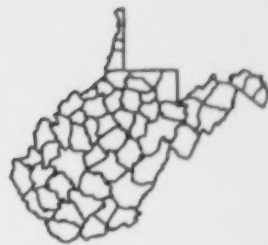
	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	37,356	35,519	-4.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$8,084	\$7,380	21.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	12.6%	4.2%	-66.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.3%	76.1%	-1.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,774	5,044	-12.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	5,867	6,520	10.8%
Unemployment rate	7.4%	6.0%	-18.9%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	9,165	8,112	-11.5%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.5%	22.8%	-6.8%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.5%	1.6%	6.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.0%	3.0%	200.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	21.4%	23.1%	-3.7%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of





Mason County

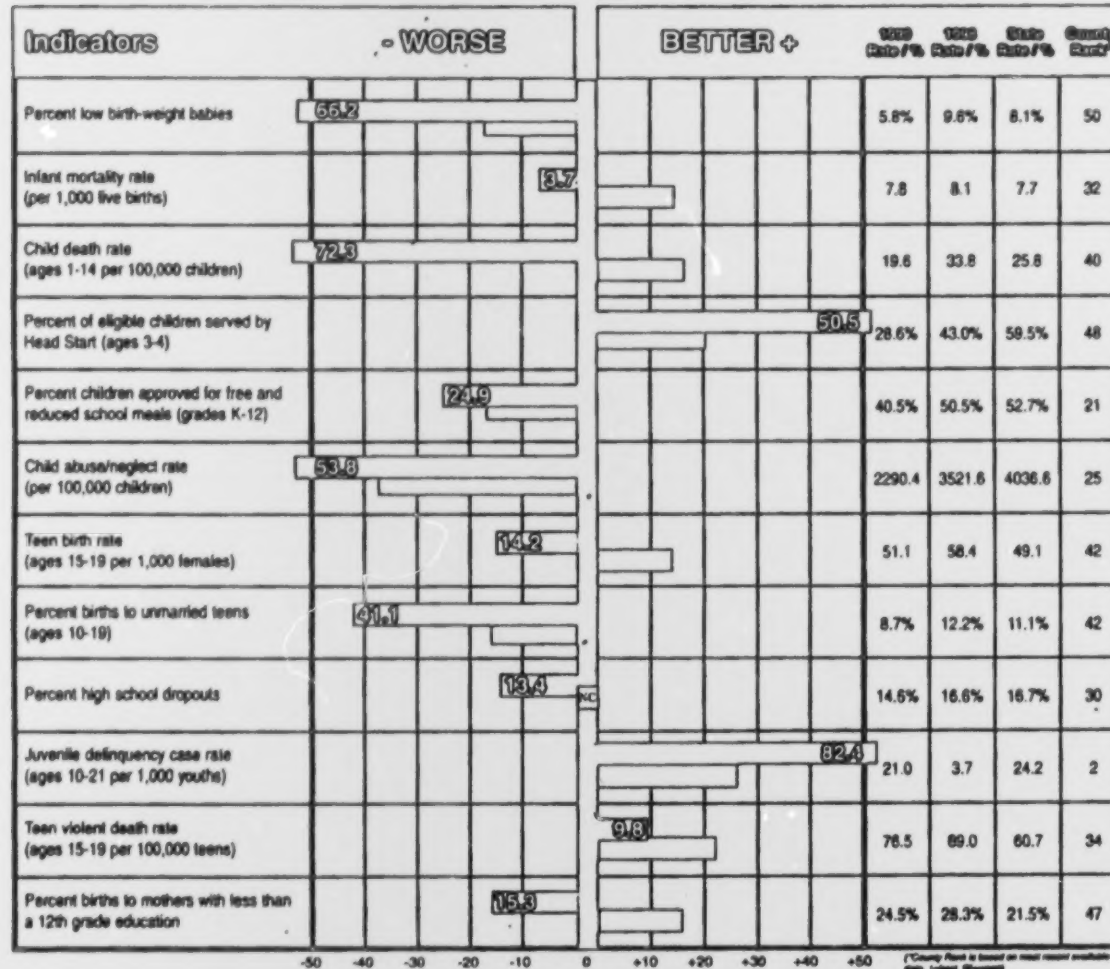
Composite County Rank

39

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. Legend: 50=worst)

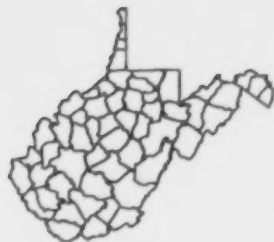
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	25,178	25,957	3.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,755	\$7,272	52.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.8%	7.3%	-50.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.7%	87.6%	17.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,232	3,281	-22.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,248	3,556	9.7%
Unemployment rate	8.9%	12.2%	37.1%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	6,538	5,901	-9.7%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.0%	22.7%	-12.6%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.1%	1.6%	45.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	2.8%	154.5%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	27.5%	24.3%	-11.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
 Bernard McDonough
 Foundation



Mercer County

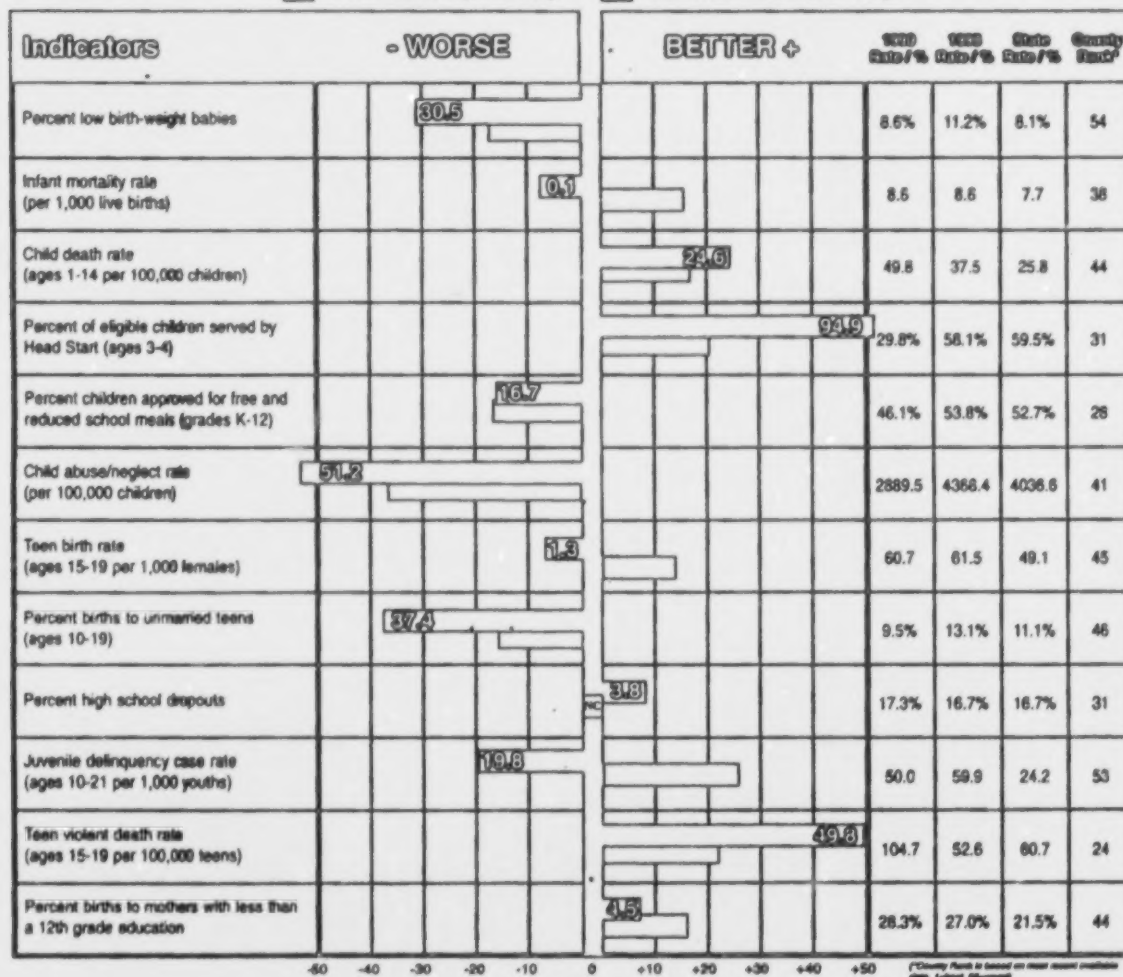
Composite County Rank

52

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	64,980	62,980	-3.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,990	\$6,885	38.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	16.3%	7.5%	-54.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.0%	75.1%	13.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,836	7,234	5.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	14,860	16,933	15.1%
Unemployment rate	8.1%	5.3%	-34.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	15,670	13,270	-15.3%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.1%	21.1%	-12.6%
Percent minority population (2000)	7.3%	7.4%	1.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	8.9%	10.4%	16.9%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	29.3%	29.3%	-8.9%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Bluestone Industries



Mineral County

Composite County Rank

14

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate %	1998 Rate %	State Rate %	County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	41.3		6.0%	8.4%	8.1%	36
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		25.1	11.3	8.5	7.7	37
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	261.9		11.7	42.2	25.8	47
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		13.4	56.5%	64.0%	59.5%	25
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	23.3		39.4%	46.6%	52.7%	19
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	82.5		1425.0	2600.1	4036.6	10
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		31.5	51.4	35.2	49.1	6
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)		15.8	6.8%	8.0%	11.1%	8
Percent high school dropouts		7.1	13.4%	12.4%	16.7%	7
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-21 per 1,000 youths)	25.5		21.2	26.6	24.2	36
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		4.3	76.3	73.0	60.7	35
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		11.4	16.3%	14.4%	21.5%	9

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data, 1990-1998)

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	26,697	27,078	1.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,118	\$6,677	30.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.8%	3.2%	-63.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.1%	88.5%	10.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,358	2,337	-30.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,510	4,510	28.5%
Unemployment rate	6.7%	6.9%	3.0%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	6,717	6,331	-5.7%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.2%	23.4%	-7.2%
Percent minority population (2000)	3.4%	3.8%	11.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.8%	5.9%	55.3%

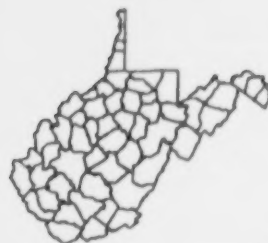
Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	19.4%	22.6%	10.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		



BURLINGTON
United Methodist
Family Services, Inc.

*"...bringing growth and wholeness
to family life."*



Mingo County

Composite County Rank

51

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

□ Solid bars indicate county percent change

□ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate/%	1998 Rate/%	% Change	County Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	22.4		6.3%	7.7%	8.1%	25
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		18.2	9.3	7.6	7.7	26
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		5.2	32.7	31.0	25.8	34
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		33.9	78.0%	104.4%	59.5%	7
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	36.4		48.4%	66.0%	52.7%	51
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1.6		4019.7	4085.9	4006.6	36
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		29.3	87.1	61.6	49.1	46
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	3.3		11.6%	12.0%	11.1%	41
Percent high school dropouts	4.4		22.5%	23.5%	16.7%	54
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-21 per 1,000 youths)	33.6		13.7	18.3	24.2	24
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	125.8		45.4	102.5	60.7	44
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		18.5	42.0%	34.2%	21.5%	53

-60 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50 (County Rank is based on most recent available data, 1998, 1999)

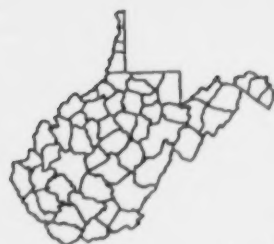
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	33,739	28,253	-16.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,663	\$7,597	62.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	28.6%	10.9%	-61.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	55.9%	72.1%	29.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,764	5,180	-10.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,975	4,003	0.3%
Unemployment rate	10.7%	13.4%	25.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	10,339	6,839	-33.9%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	30.6%	24.2%	-20.9%
Percent minority population (2000)	3.0%	3.6%	20.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.8%	4.7%	67.9%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty		31.3%	-25.8%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Sam Kapourales



Monongalia County

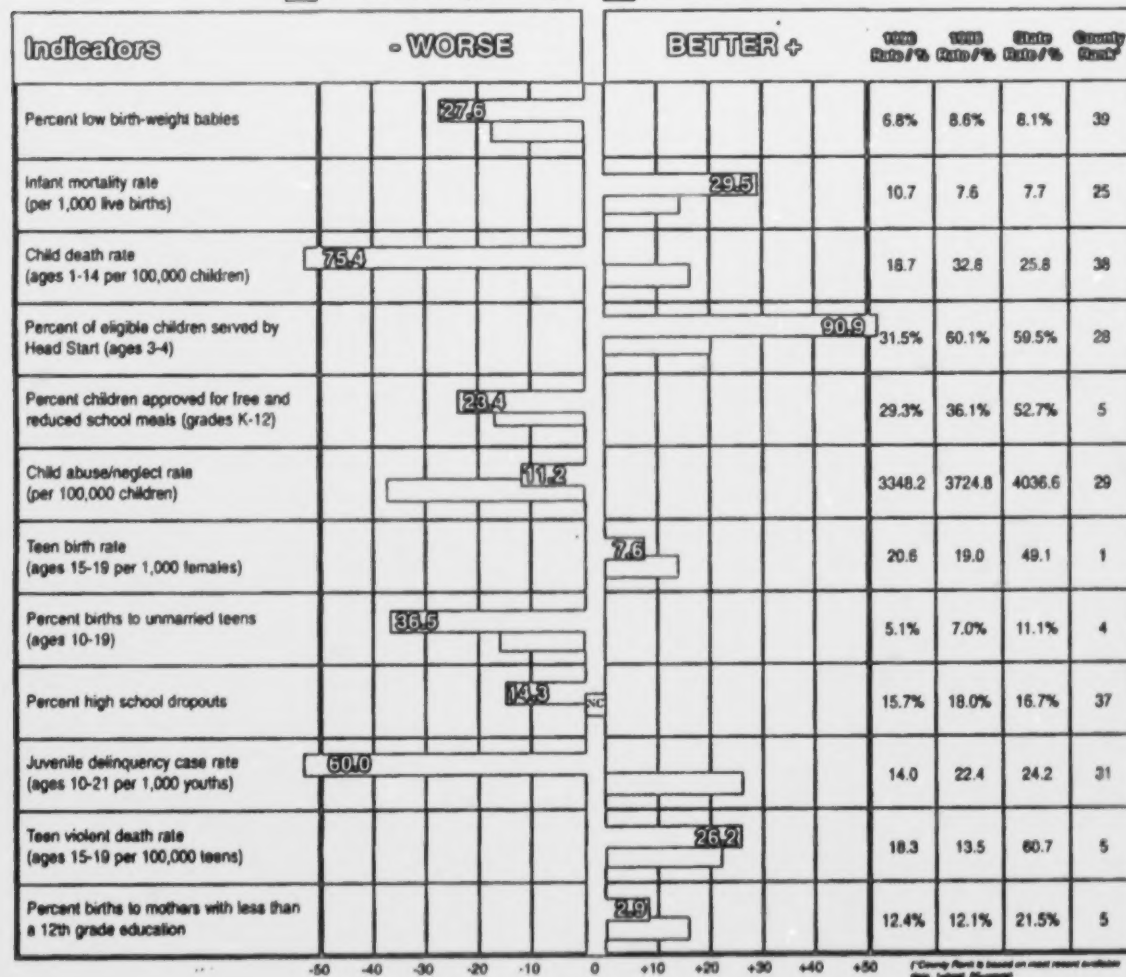
Composite County Rank

7

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



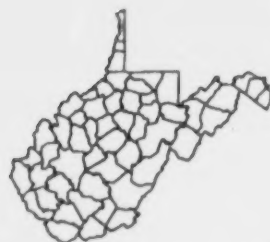
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	75,509	81,866	8.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$4,963	\$6,777	36.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	7.8%	1.5%	-80.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.3%	91.8%	11.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,030	9,084	-17.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	18,102	23,800	31.2%
Unemployment rate	6.4%	3.5%	-45.3%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	15,121	14,916	-1.4%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	20.0%	18.2%	-8.9%
Percent minority population (2000)	5.5%	7.8%	41.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.0%	10.0%	100.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	19.1%	18.0%	-9.7%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		


Herman & Cormany
 Certified Public Accountants, A.C.



Monroe County

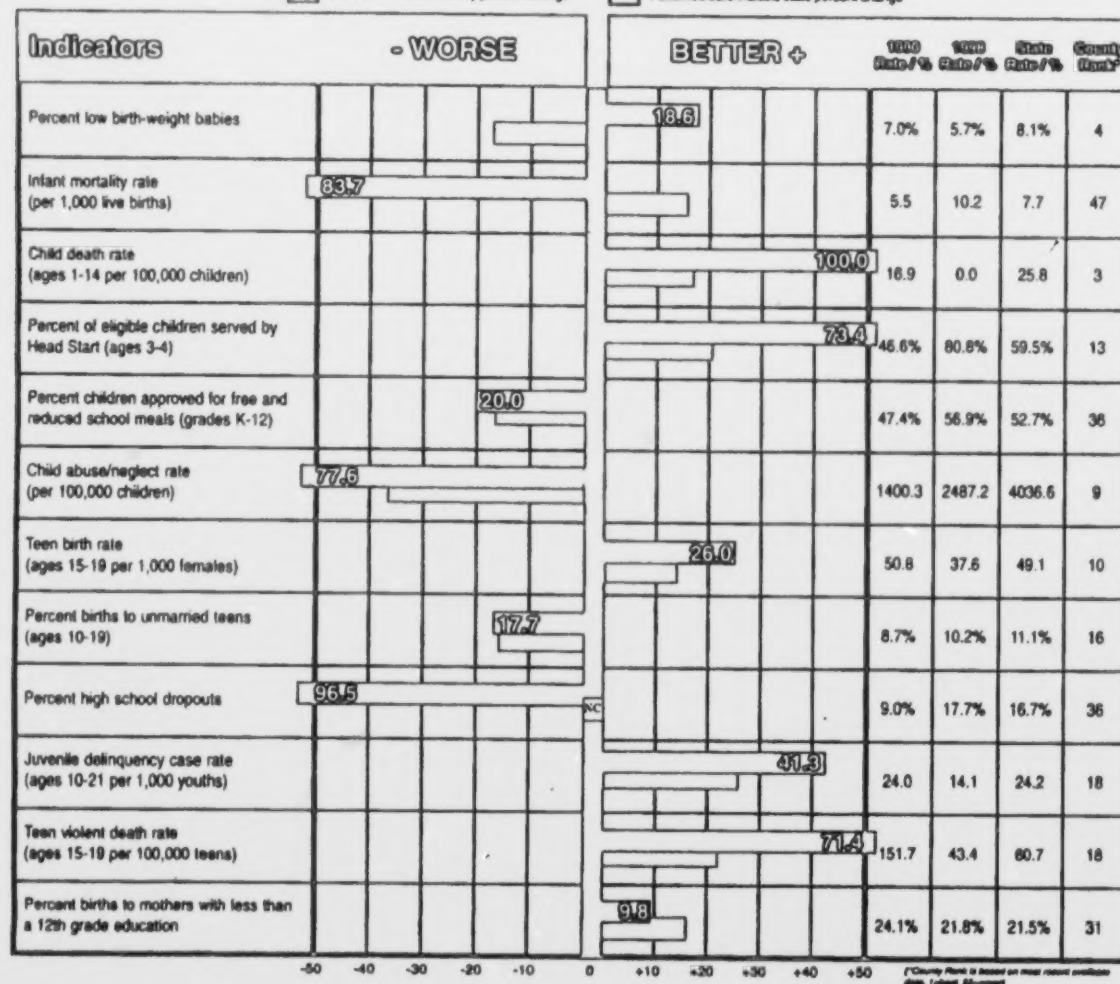
Composite County Rank

11

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

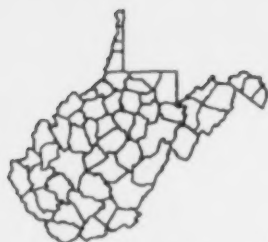
	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	12,406	14,583	17.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,687	\$6,504	14.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.4%	4.2%	-49.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.2%	91.6%	28.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	832	1,048	26.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,171	1,358	16.8%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	5.5%	-40.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	3,050	2,933	-3.8%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.6%	20.1%	-18.2%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.9%	7.3%	284.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.4%	3.8%	171.4%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	25.4%	22.3%	-12.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		



West Virginia University



Morgan County

Composite County Rank

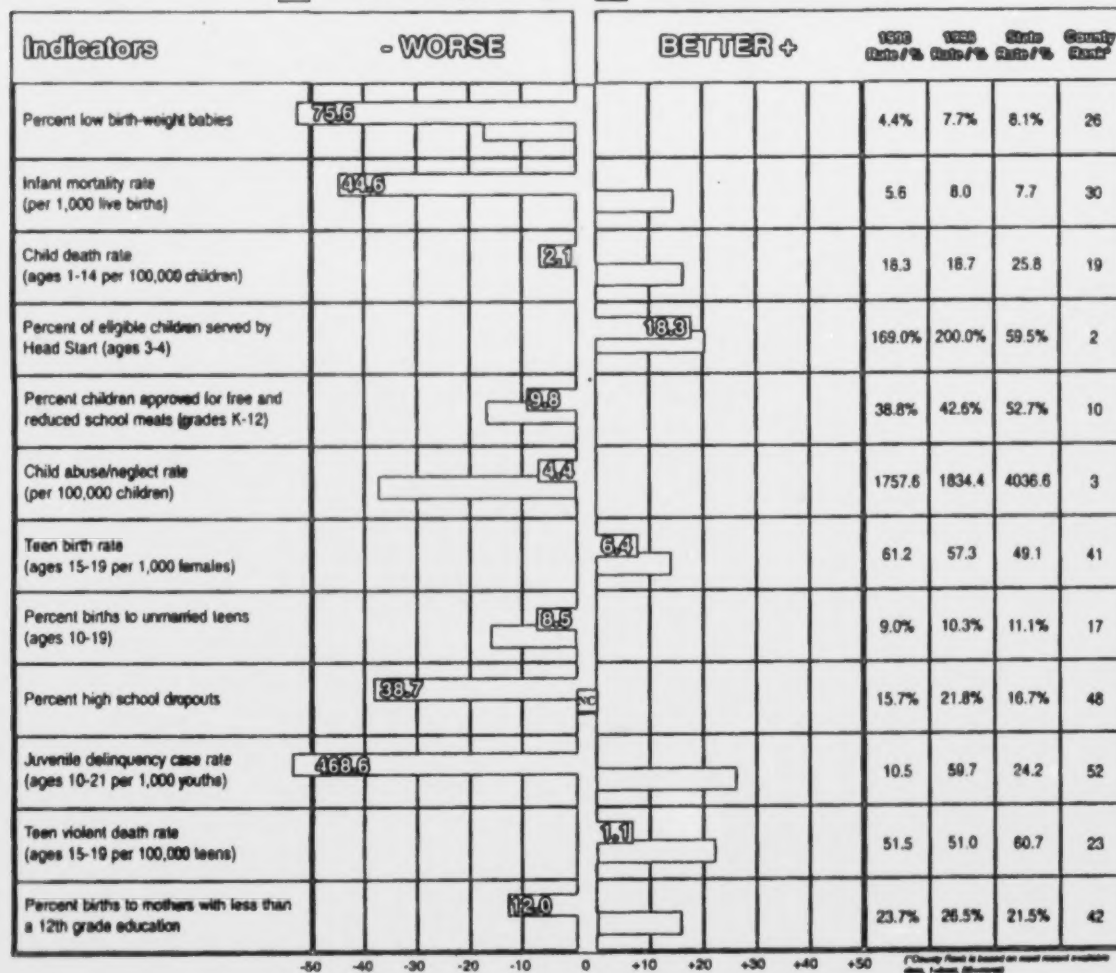
38

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

□ Solid bars indicate county percent change

□ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50

-40

-30

-20

-10

0

+10

+20

+30

+40

+50

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. Figures approximate)

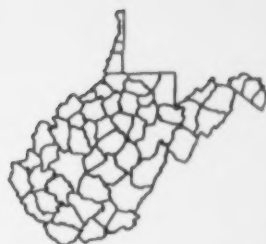
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	12,128	14,943	23.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,499	\$6,532	45.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	5.8%	3.6%	-38.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.7%	86.3%	17.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,590	1,147	-28.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,828	2,245	22.8%
Unemployment rate	4.7%	3.4%	-27.7%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,777	3,348	20.6%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	22.9%	22.4%	-2.2%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.5%	1.7%	13.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	2.8%	154.5%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	10.3%	21.2%	113.8%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Bowles Rice McDavid
Graff & Love PLLC



Nicholas County

Composite County Rank

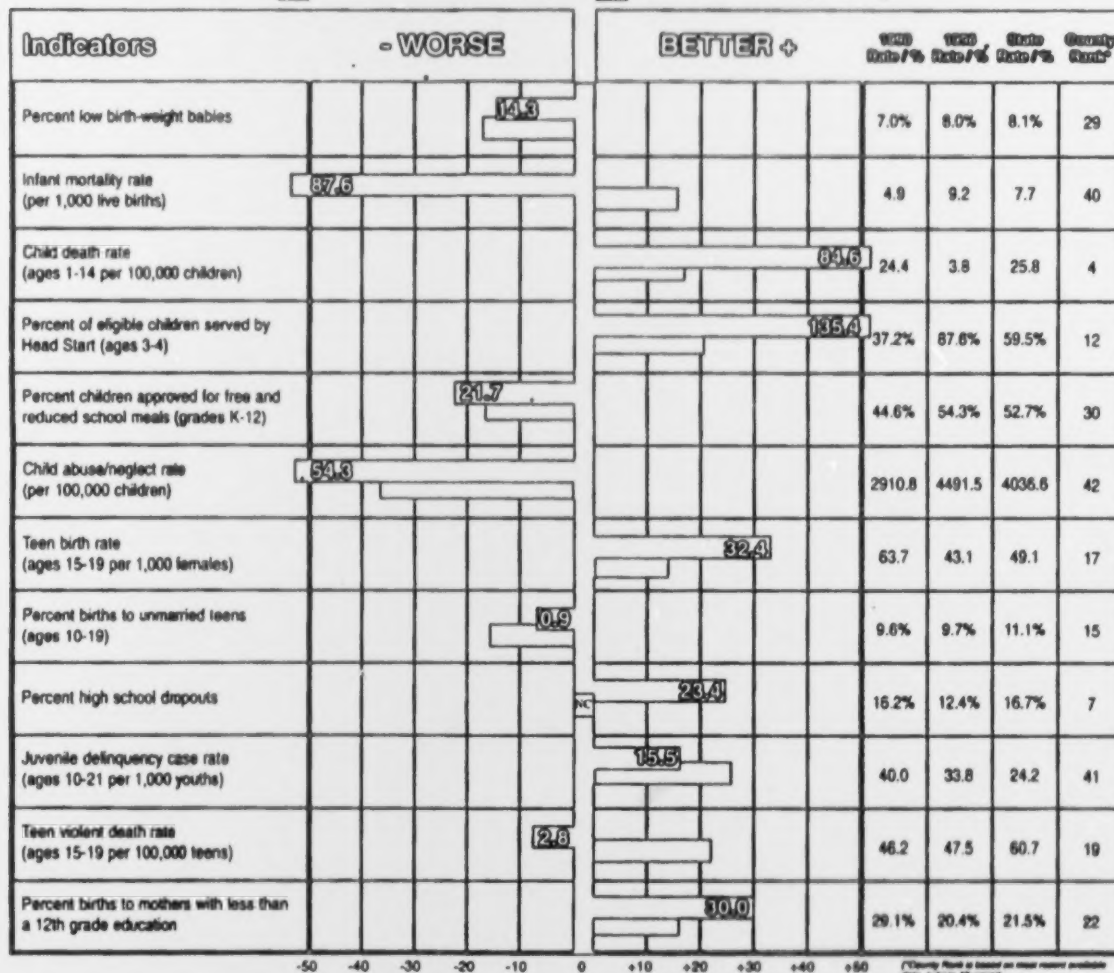
15

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

□ Solid bars indicate county percent change

▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

*County Rank is based on most recent available data. (Source: WVDOH)

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	26,775	26,562	-0.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,014	\$6,007	19.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.6%	2.9%	-81.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.1%	85.5%	25.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,776	3,318	-12.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,015	5,049	25.5%
Unemployment rate	12.2%	9.0%	-30.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	7,390	6,188	-16.3%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	27.6%	23.3%	-15.6%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.5%	1.2%	140.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	1.9%	216.7%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	32.4%	26.0%	-17.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Spilman Thomas
Battle PLLC



Ohio County

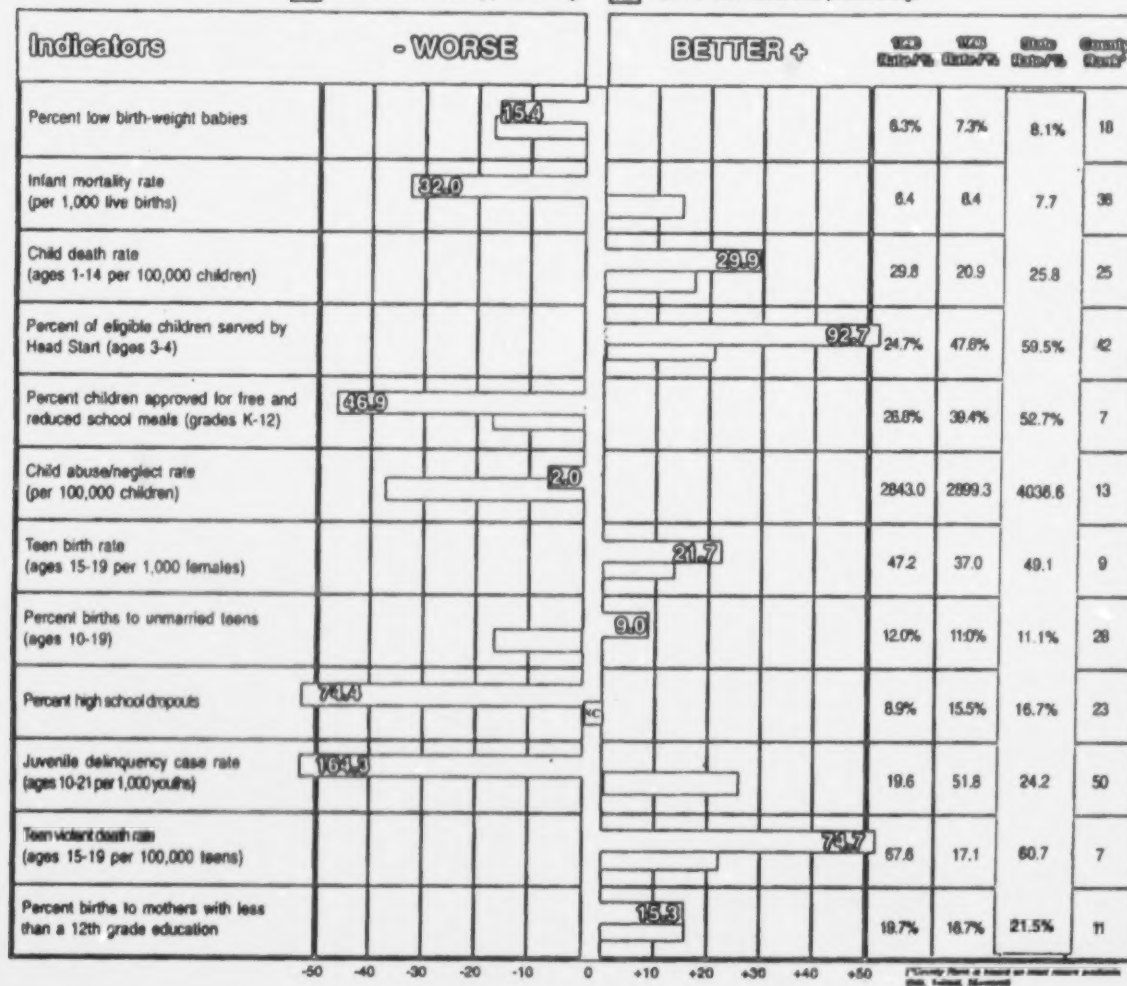
Composite County Rank

13

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	50,871	47,427	-6.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,461	\$6,724	23.1%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	13.7%	4.4%	-68.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.9%	78.6%	9.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	7,553	7,502	-0.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	19,291	24,070	24.2%
Unemployment rate	5.3%	4.4%	-17.0%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	11,220	10,006	-10.0%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	22.1%	21.3%	-3.7%
Percent minority population (2000)	4.3%	5.5%	27.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	6.2%	9.8%	58.1%

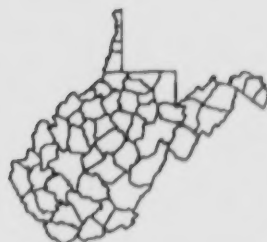
Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	20.8%	20.3%	-13.0%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		



The United Methodist Foundation of West Virginia, Inc.

A financial stewardship ministry serving donors, local United Methodist Churches and Church-related agencies, mission projects and institutions as they fulfill their ministry to children, families and communities.



Pendleton County

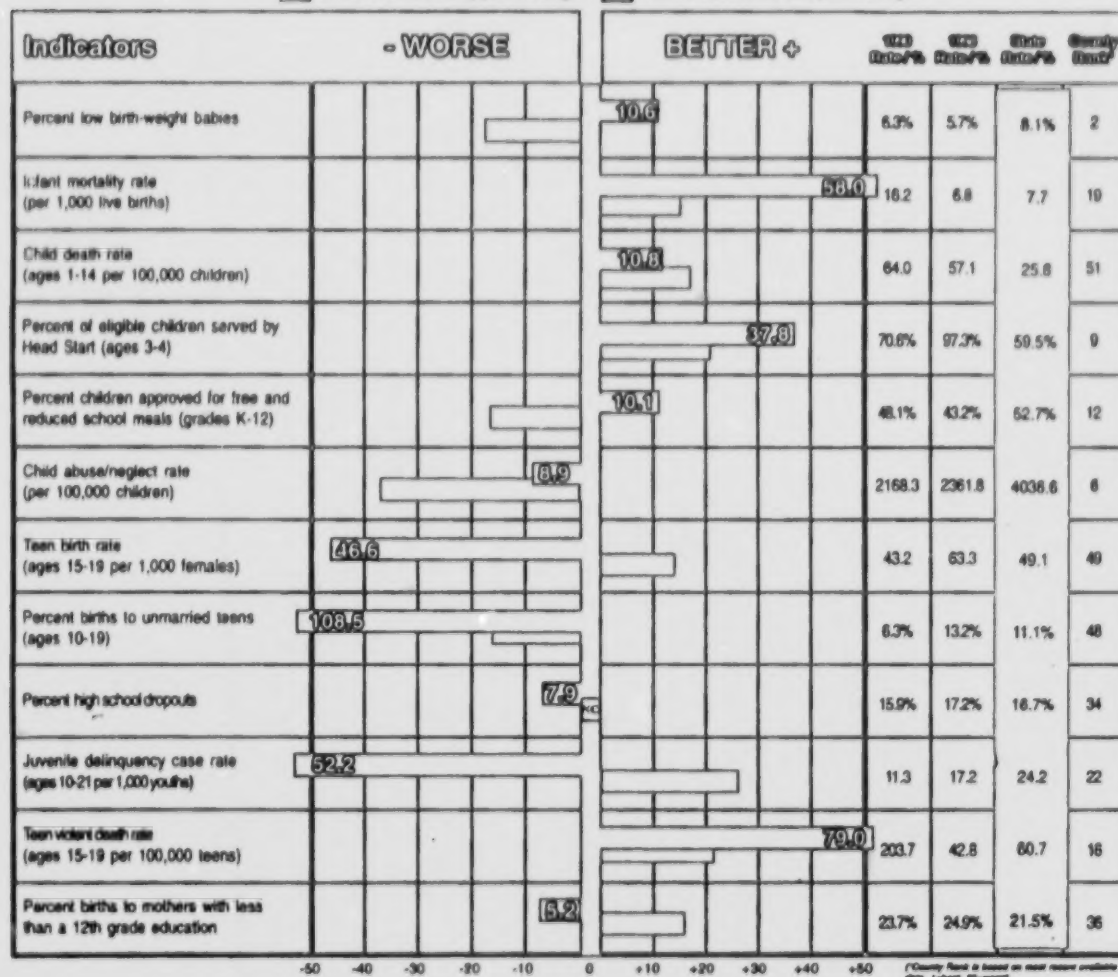
Composite County Rank

30

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	8,054	8,190	1.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,398	\$7,061	30.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	5.1%	3.4%	-32.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	61.8%	67.8%	7.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,373	1,122	-18.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,011	1,408	39.1%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	3.7%	-35.1%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	1,933	1,789	-7.4%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.0%	21.8%	-9.1%
Percent minority population (2000)	2.5%	3.7%	48.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.8%	6.2%	121.4%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	16.9%	18.7%	4.1%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
 friends of
 Lawson Hamilton



Pleasants County

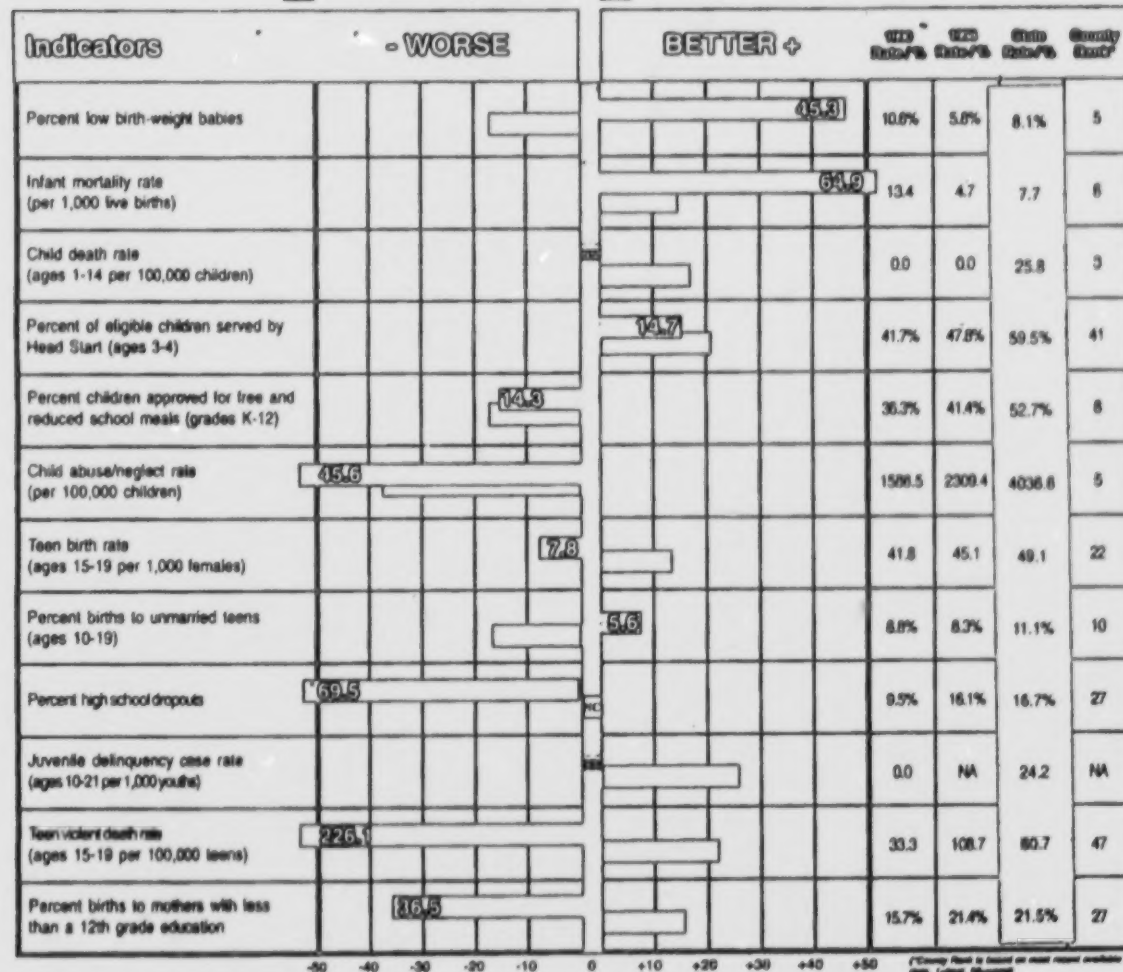
Composite County Rank

6

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50
(County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 50=worst)

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	7,546	7,514	-0.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$6,683	\$8,364	25.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	9.3%	6.2%	-30.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.3%	79.7%	5.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,387	2,047	47.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,050	1,192	13.7%
Unemployment rate	10.1%	11.0%	8.9%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	1,942	1,786	-8.0%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.7%	23.8%	-7.5%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.5%	1.7%	240.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	2.0%	300.0%

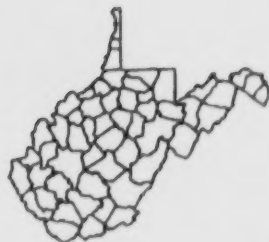
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	25.2%	19.3%	-23.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		



100 YEARS
Camden-Clark
Memorial Hospital

For Your Lifetime



Pocahontas County

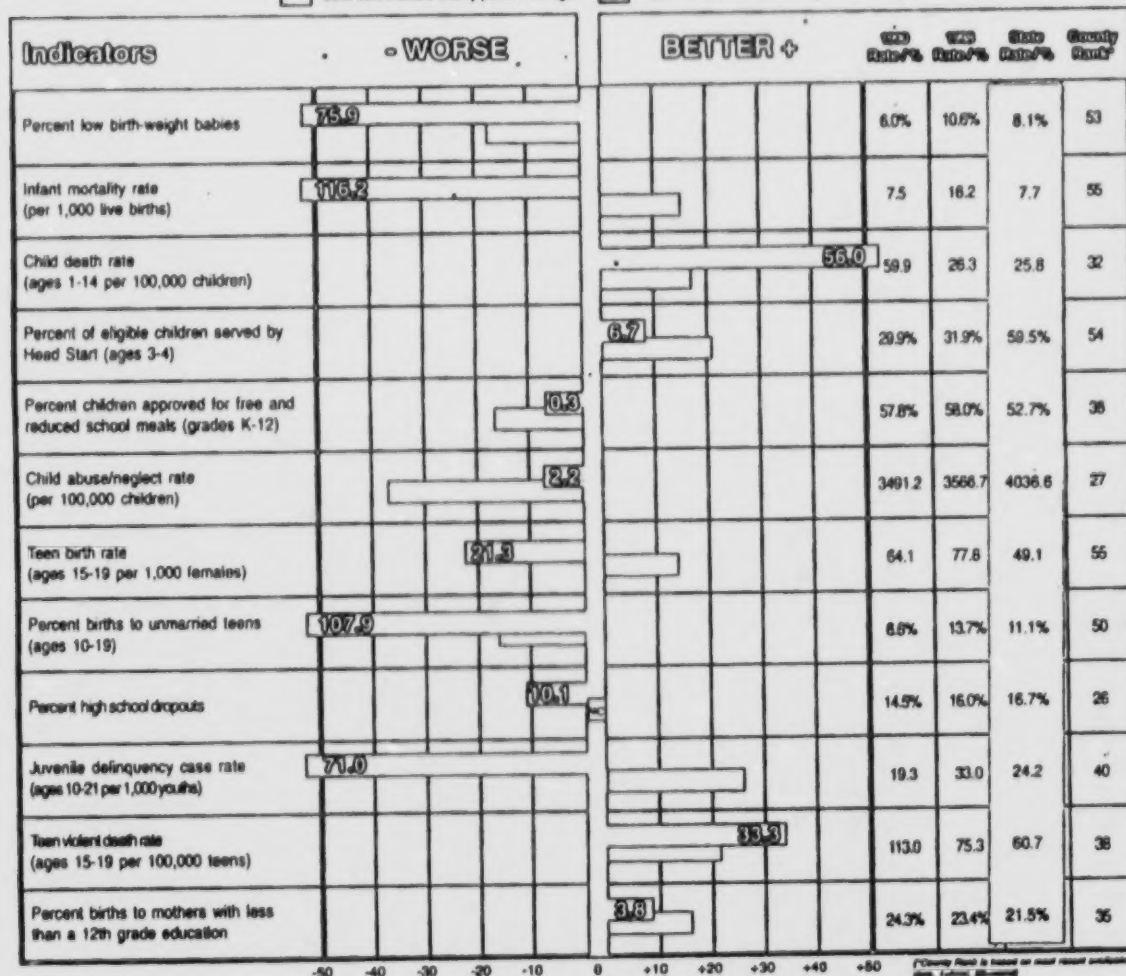
Composite County Rank

53

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	9,008	9,131	1.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,348	\$6,800	27.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	6.7%	2.2%	-67.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.3%	88.0%	15.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,487	1,575	6.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,885	2,481	31.2%
Unemployment rate	13.2%	8.9%	-32.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,056	1,904	-9.2%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	23.3%	20.9%	-10.5%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.3%	1.6%	23.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.8%	1.6%	125.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	26.3%	26.4%	-6.0%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Lawson Hamilton



Preston County

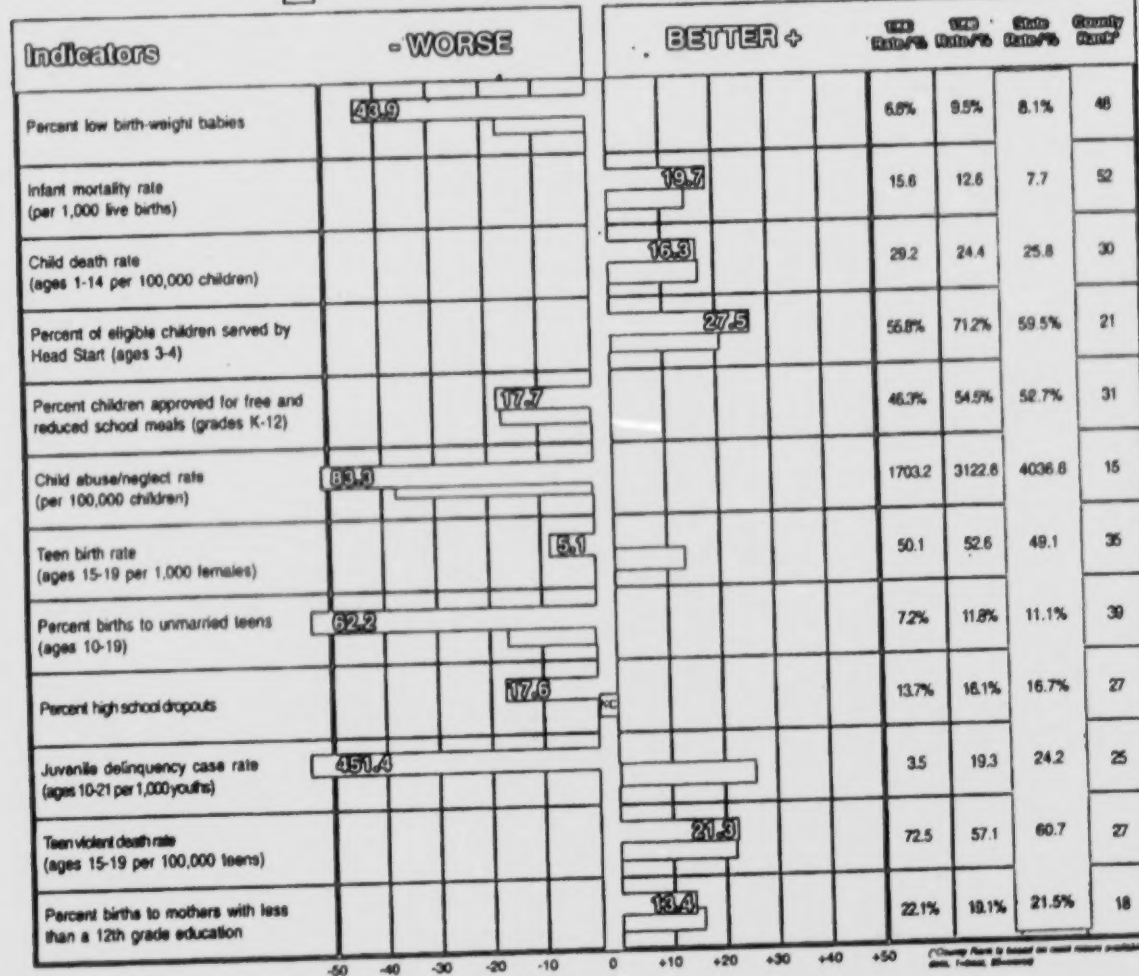
Composite County Rank

40

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

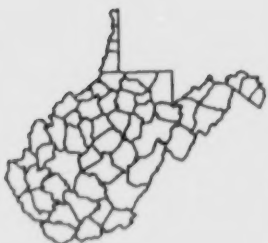
	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	29,037	29,334	1.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,956	\$6,216	25.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	12.9%	2.8%	-78.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.0%	93.8%	21.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,383	3,234	-4.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,629	4,301	18.3%
Unemployment rate	10.0%	7.0%	-30.0%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	7,899	6,944	-12.1%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	27.2%	23.7%	-13.0%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.7%	1.2%	71.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	2.4%	242.9%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	22.7%	25.4%	8.4%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
 Human Resource
 Development Foundation,
 Inc.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation



Putnam County

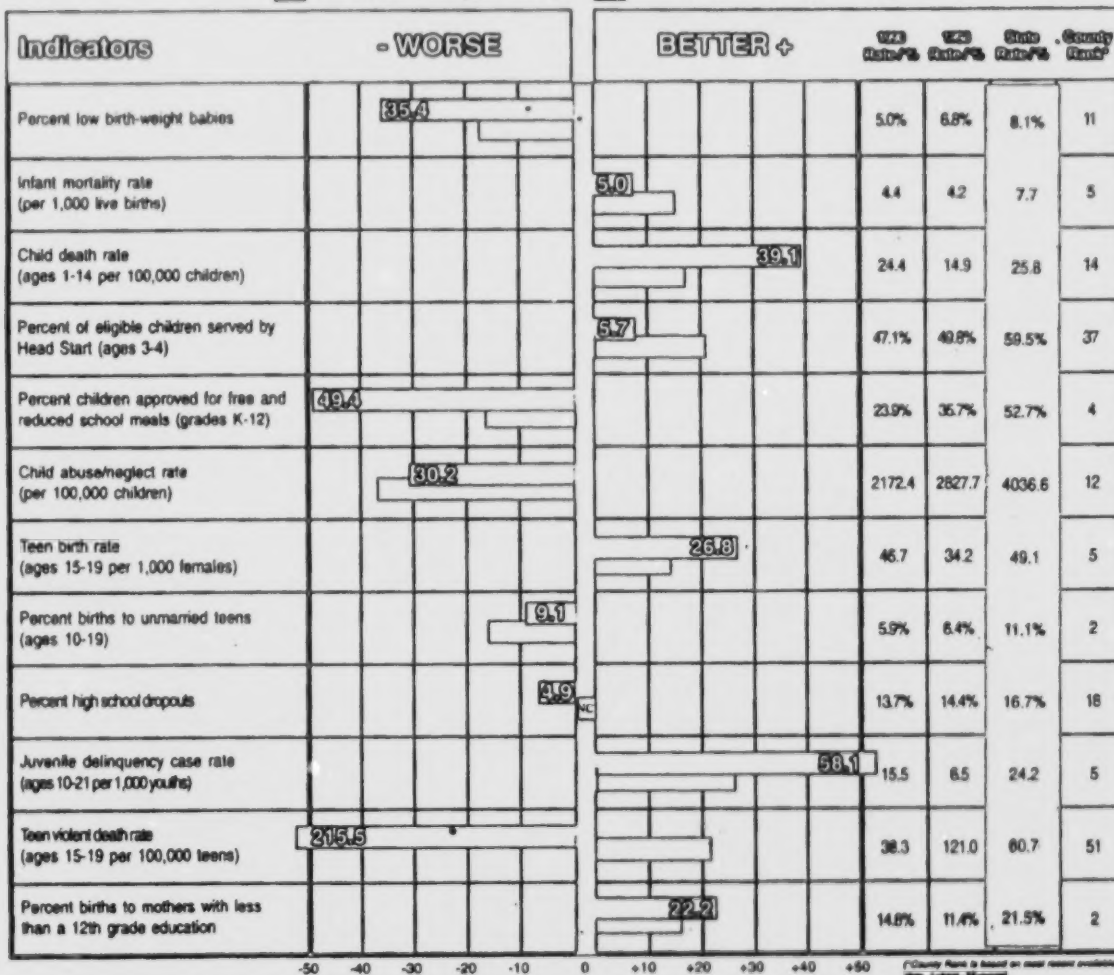
Composite County Rank

3

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

□ Solid bars indicate county percent change □ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



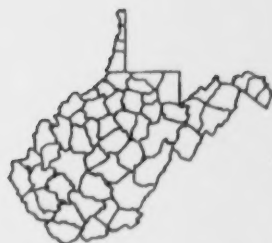
Background Facts

Total population (2000)	42,835	51,589	20.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,805	\$6,254	30.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	6.6%	2.0%	-70.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.9%	87.3%	9.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,801	7,351	53.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,948	12,137	52.5%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	4.8%	-31.4%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	11,500	12,881	11.9%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.9%	25.0%	-7.2%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.1%	2.0%	81.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	3.5%	218.2%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	14.2%	12.8%	0.6%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

When you don't know where to find help, call
Community Council's
LINK-LINE
 (304)340-3517 OR (800)540-8659



Raleigh County

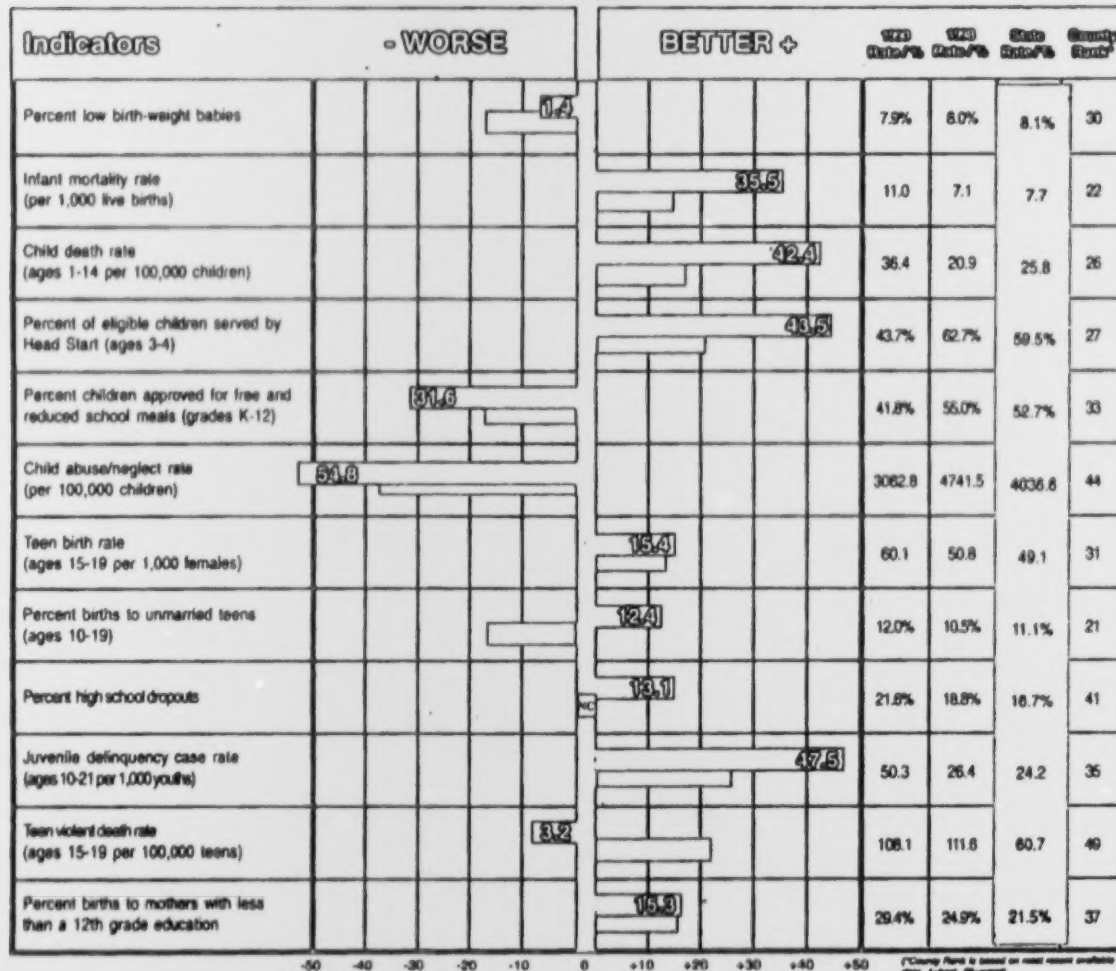
Composite County Rank

35

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



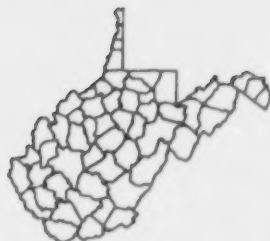
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	76,819	79,220	3.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$4,660	\$7,078	51.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	18.8%	5.5%	-66.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.4%	85.8%	18.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	7,686	8,784	14.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	16,655	23,000	37.8%
Unemployment rate	8.8%	7.5%	-14.8%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	20,135	17,070	-15.2%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.2%	21.5%	-17.8%
Percent minority population (2000)	8.7%	10.4%	19.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	10.1%	12.8%	24.8%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	28.8%	25.7%	-13.7%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Caperton Energy Company



Randolph County

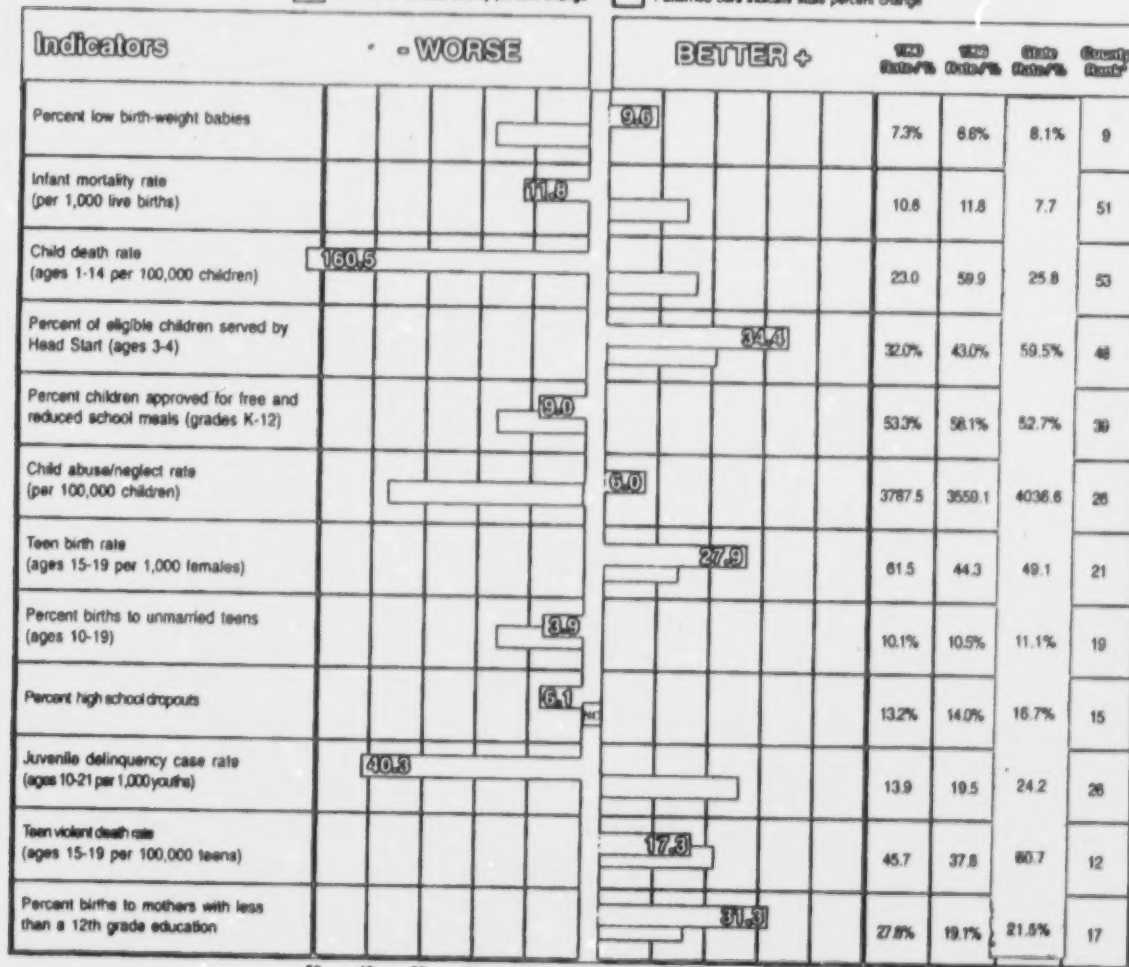
Composite County Rank

29

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

(County Rank is based on most recent available data, includes all counties)

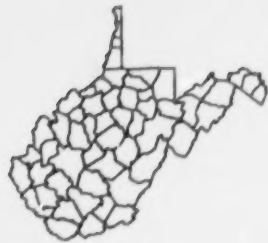
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	27,803	28,262	1.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,261	\$6,147	16.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	12.3%	2.7%	-77.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.7%	83.3%	26.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,619	3,758	4.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,059	8,325	37.3%
Unemployment rate	14.3%	9.0%	-37.1%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	6,733	6,310	-6.3%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.2%	22.3%	-7.7%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.7%	2.3%	35.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	2.7%	145.5%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	29.9%	27.4%	-13.0%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Hamilton Industries



Ritchie County

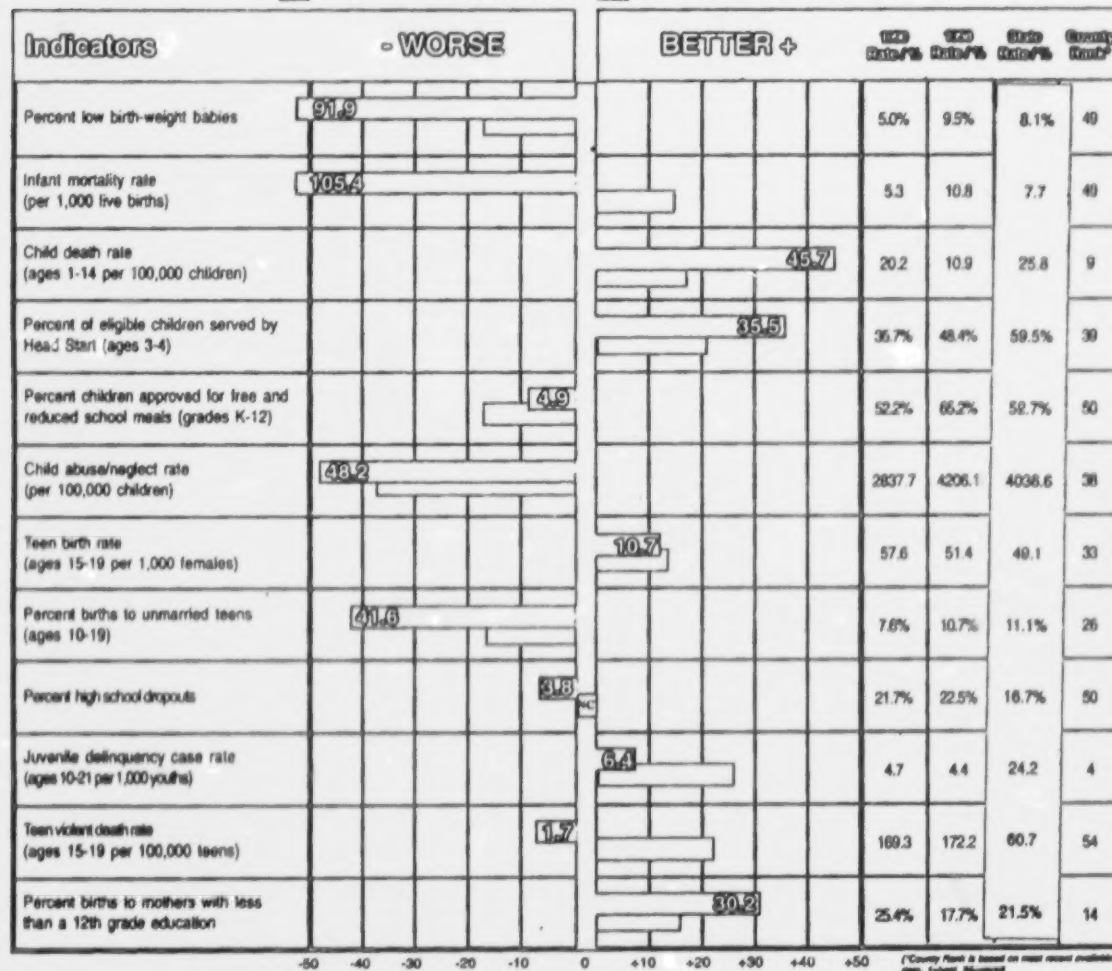
Composite County Rank

45

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



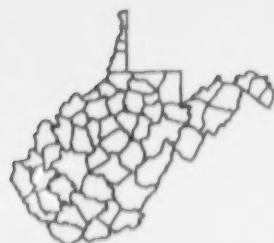
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	10,233	10,343	1.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$4,815	\$7,430	54.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	11.3%	6.3%	-43.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.6%	80.9%	7.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,270	1,826	-19.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,173	1,407	20.4%
Unemployment rate	14.0%	11.1%	-20.7%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,516	2,376	-5.6%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.6%	23.0%	-6.6%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.3%	1.3%	333.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	2.4%	700.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	34.9%	27.2%	-24.4%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
 Sisters of St. Joseph of
 Wheeling, Inc.



Roane County

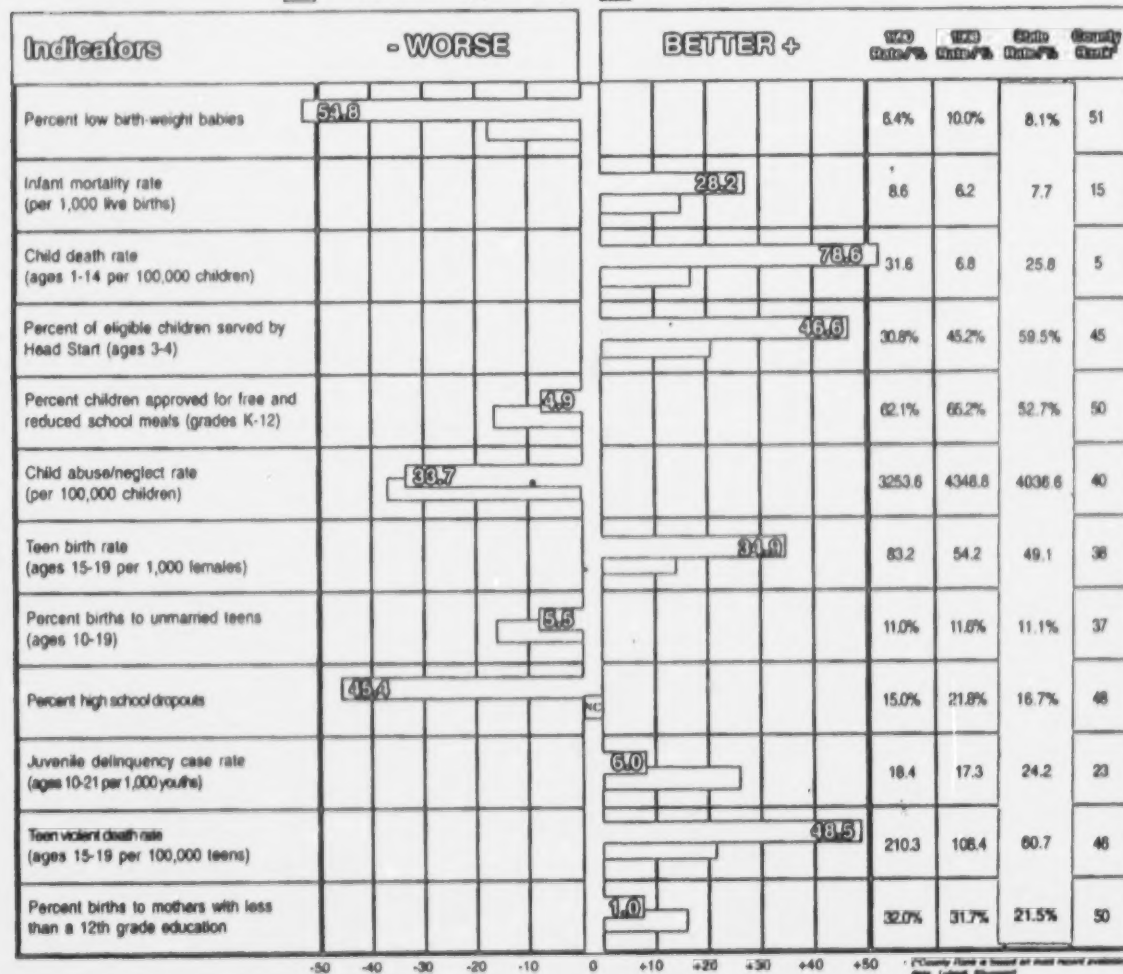
Composite County Rank

46

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	15,120	15,446	2.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$4,488	\$6,679	48.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.7%	3.3%	-76.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	70.2%	85.3%	21.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,480	1,896	-23.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,928	2,266	17.8%
Unemployment rate	15.2%	11.3%	-25.7%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	4,055	3,612	-10.9%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.8%	23.4%	-12.7%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.6%	1.4%	133.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	2.7%	800.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	38.2%	31.5%	-21.1%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
McJunkin



Summers County

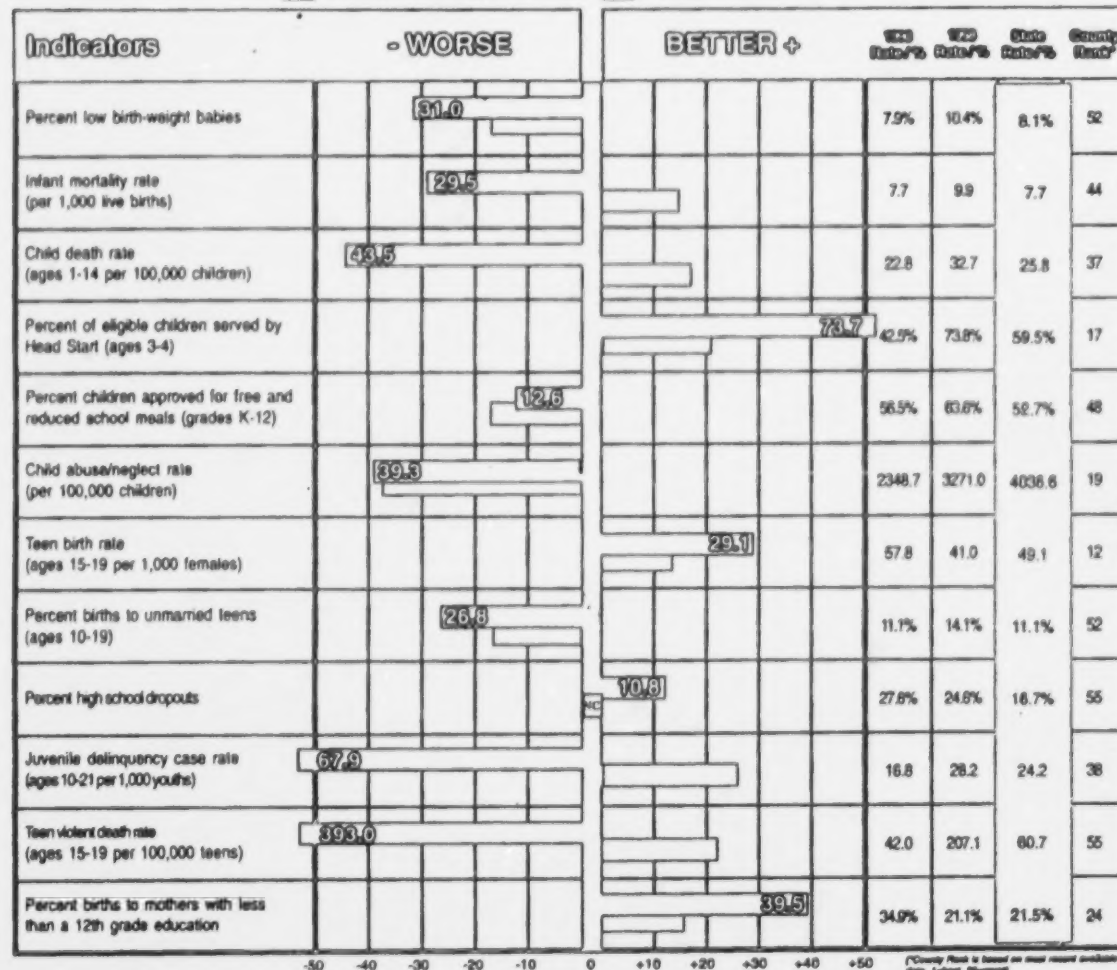
Composite County Rank

54

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



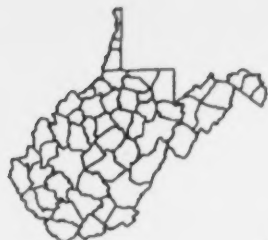
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	14,204	12,999	-8.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,063	\$7,097	40.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	18.4%	8.1%	-56.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.9%	74.3%	3.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	628	758	20.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,535	1,883	23.1%
Unemployment rate	9.6%	9.5%	-1.0%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	3,329	2,869	-19.8%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	23.4%	20.5%	-12.3%
Percent minority population (2000)	6.9%	3.4%	-50.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.5%	5.8%	65.7%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	32.3%	34.1%	2.8%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Robert Hooten



Taylor County

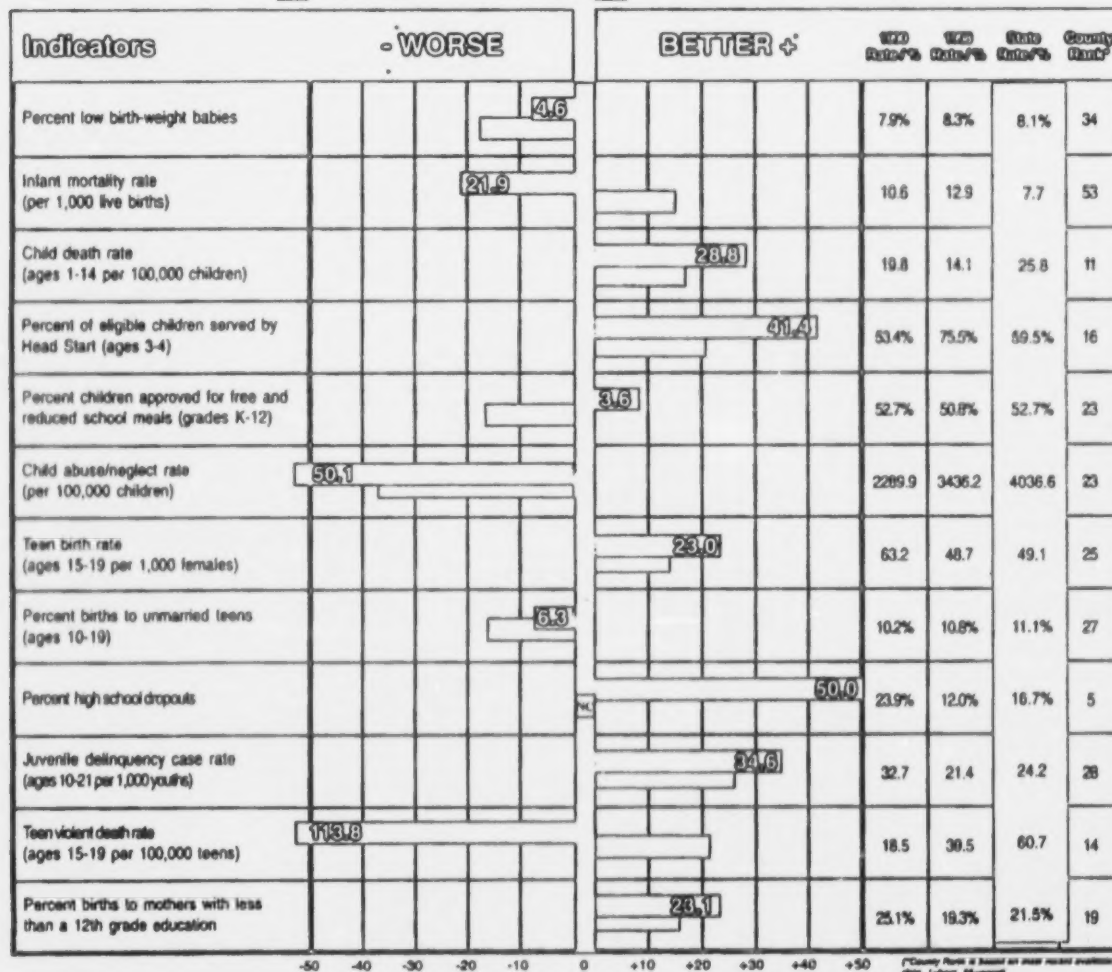
Composite County Rank

23

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



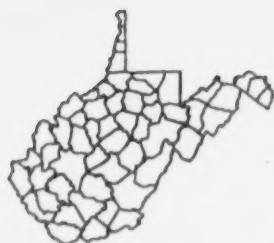
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	15,144	16,089	6.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,654	\$6,695	43.8%
Percent of families with related children who receive cash assistance	16.6%	5.3%	-68.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.8%	81.7%	10.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,489	1,477	-1.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,457	1,748	20.3%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	7.8%	-21.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	3,848	3,688	-4.2%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.4%	22.9%	-9.8%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.3%	1.9%	46.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.0%	3.2%	220.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	29.4%	27.1%	-13.3%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
Pratt Mining



Tucker County

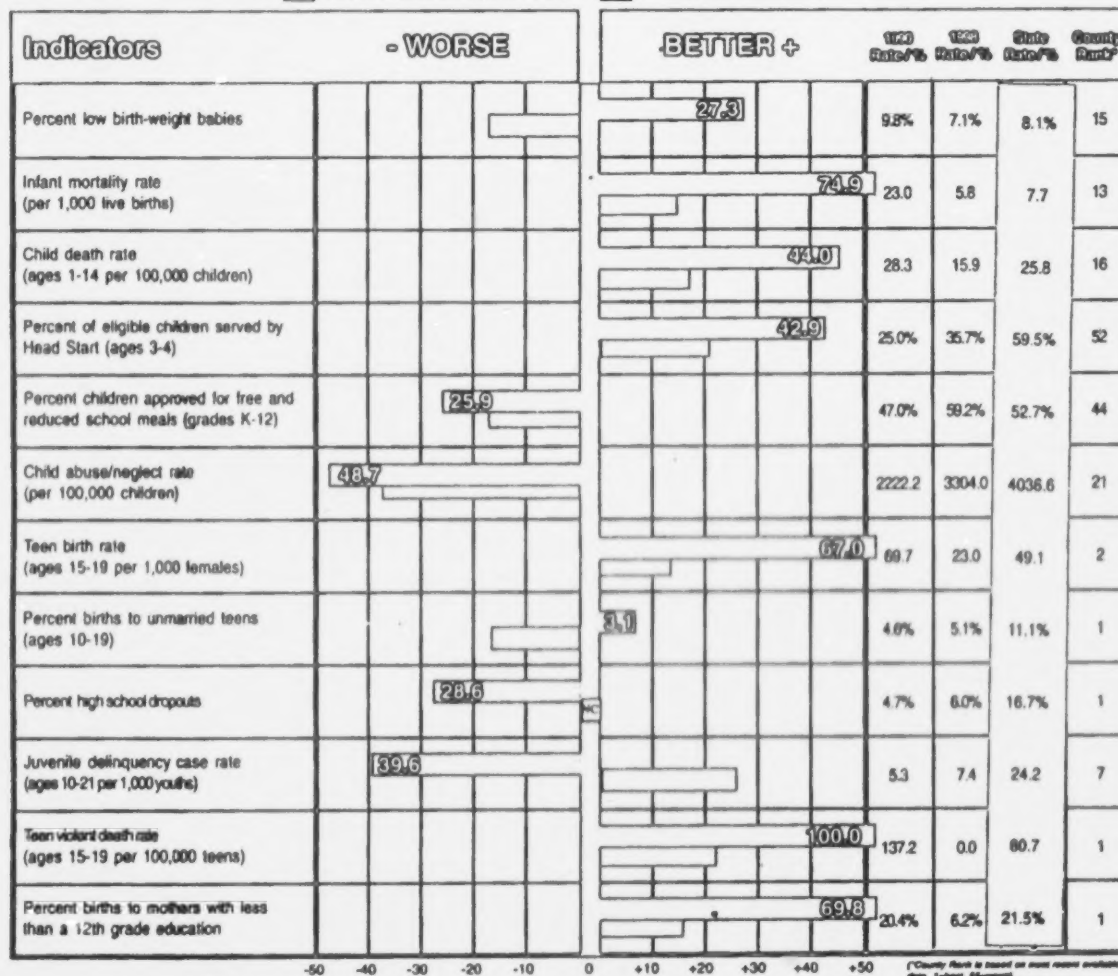
Composite County Rank

1

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	7,728	7,321	-5.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,874	\$6,445	9.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	7.1%	1.8%	-74.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.5%	92.8%	26.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,243	1,089	-12.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,458	1,729	18.1%
Unemployment rate	12.1%	11.0%	-9.1%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	1,857	1,557	-16.2%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.0%	21.3%	-11.4%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.5%	1.1%	120.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	2.6%	333.3%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	22.2%	23.7%	6.1%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
North Central
Distributors, Inc.



Tyler County

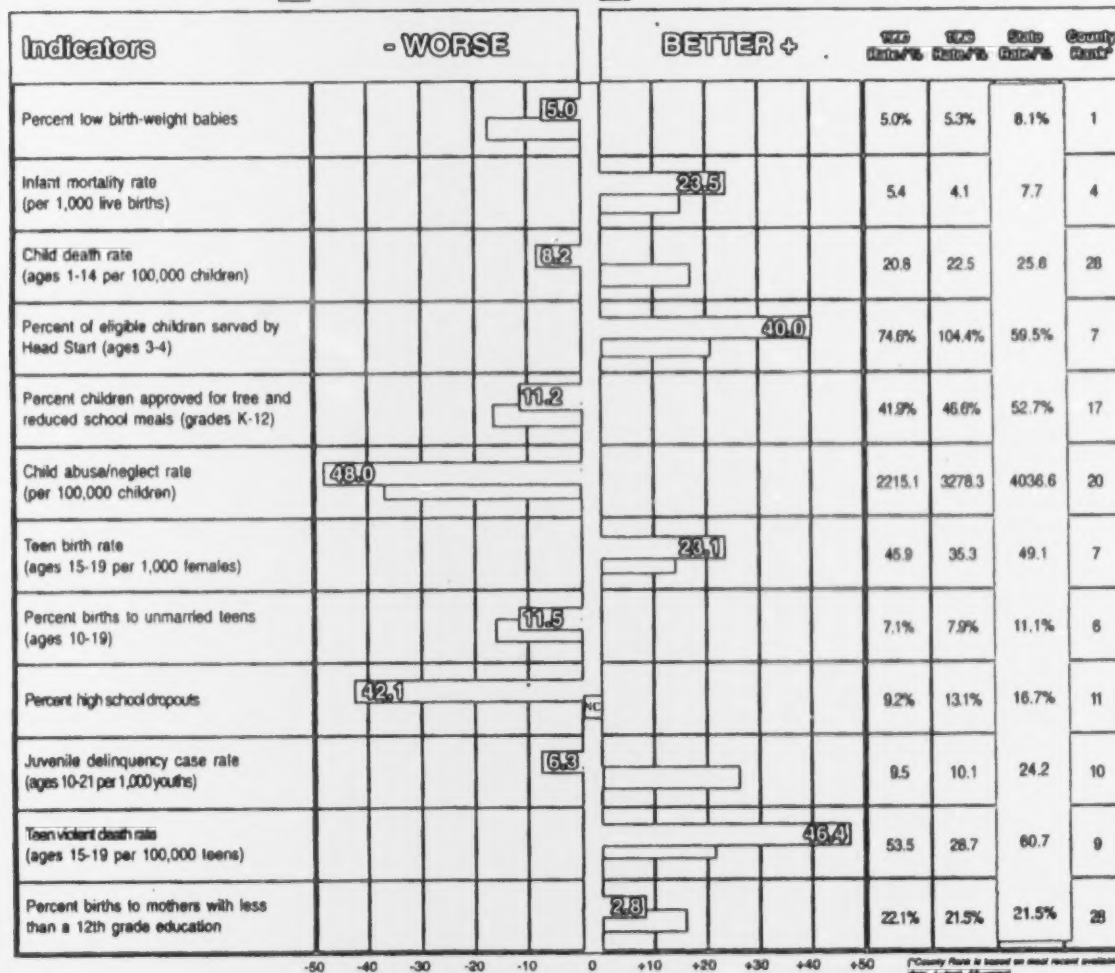
Composite County Rank

5

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50 (County Rank is based on most recent available data; 1=best, 28=worst)

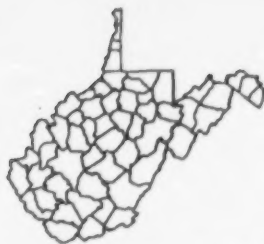
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	9,796	9,592	-2.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,086	\$7,675	50.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	11.4%	2.9%	-74.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.3%	86.4%	16.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,398	1,318	-5.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	890	1,232	38.6%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	8.4%	-15.2%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,507	2,231	-11.0%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.6%	23.3%	-9.1%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	1.8%	300.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	20.5%	22.4%	0.4%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

*In appreciation to the
Retired and Senior
Volunteer Program*



Upshur County

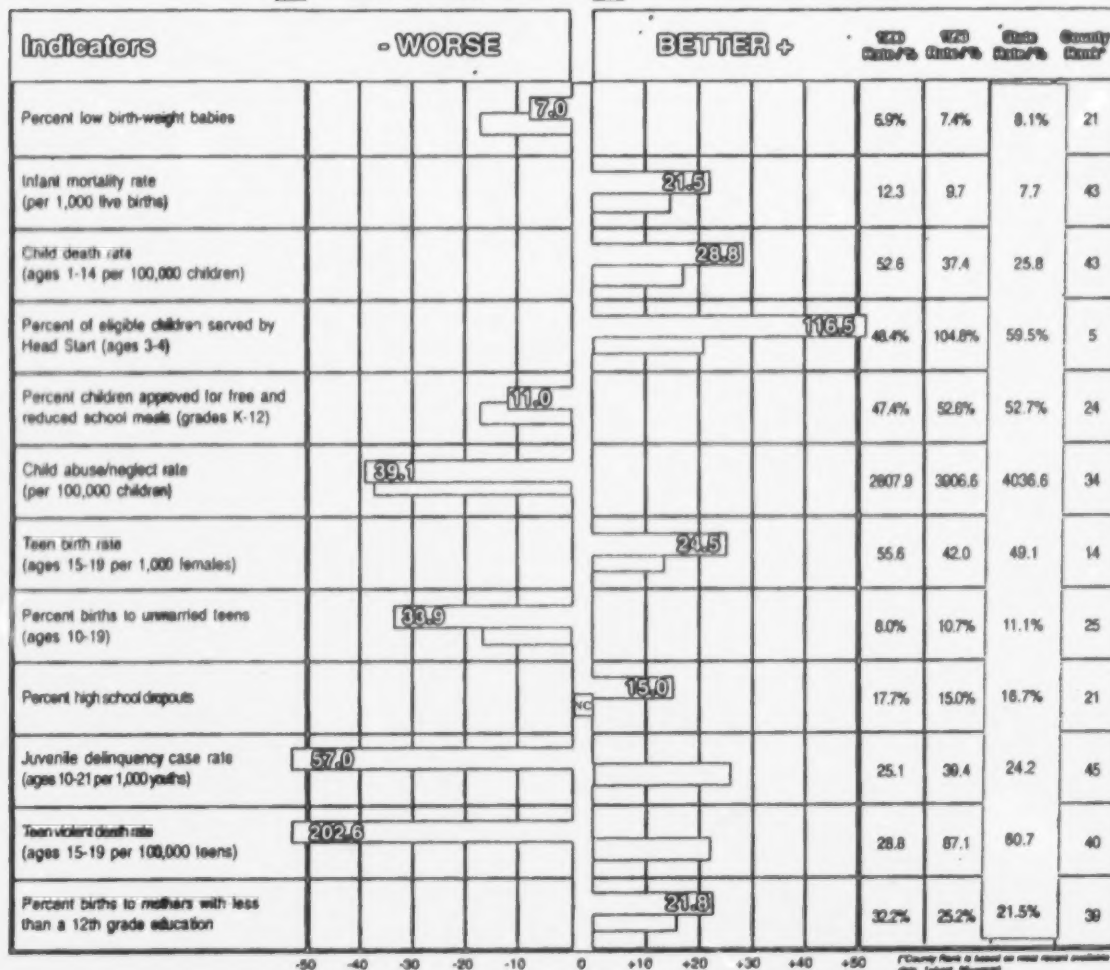
Composite County Rank

34

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

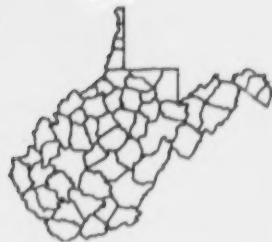
	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	22,867	23,404	2.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,803	\$6,206	29.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	13.8%	7.8%	-43.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	70.7%	80.6%	14.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,415	3,539	3.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,441	5,527	24.4%
Unemployment rate	10.7%	7.1%	-33.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	5,806	5,278	-9.1%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.4%	22.6%	-11.2%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.4%	1.8%	28.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	2.5%	257.1%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	30.0%	27.5%	-11.4%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

"All children
need to know
that they are
loved. . ."





Wayne County

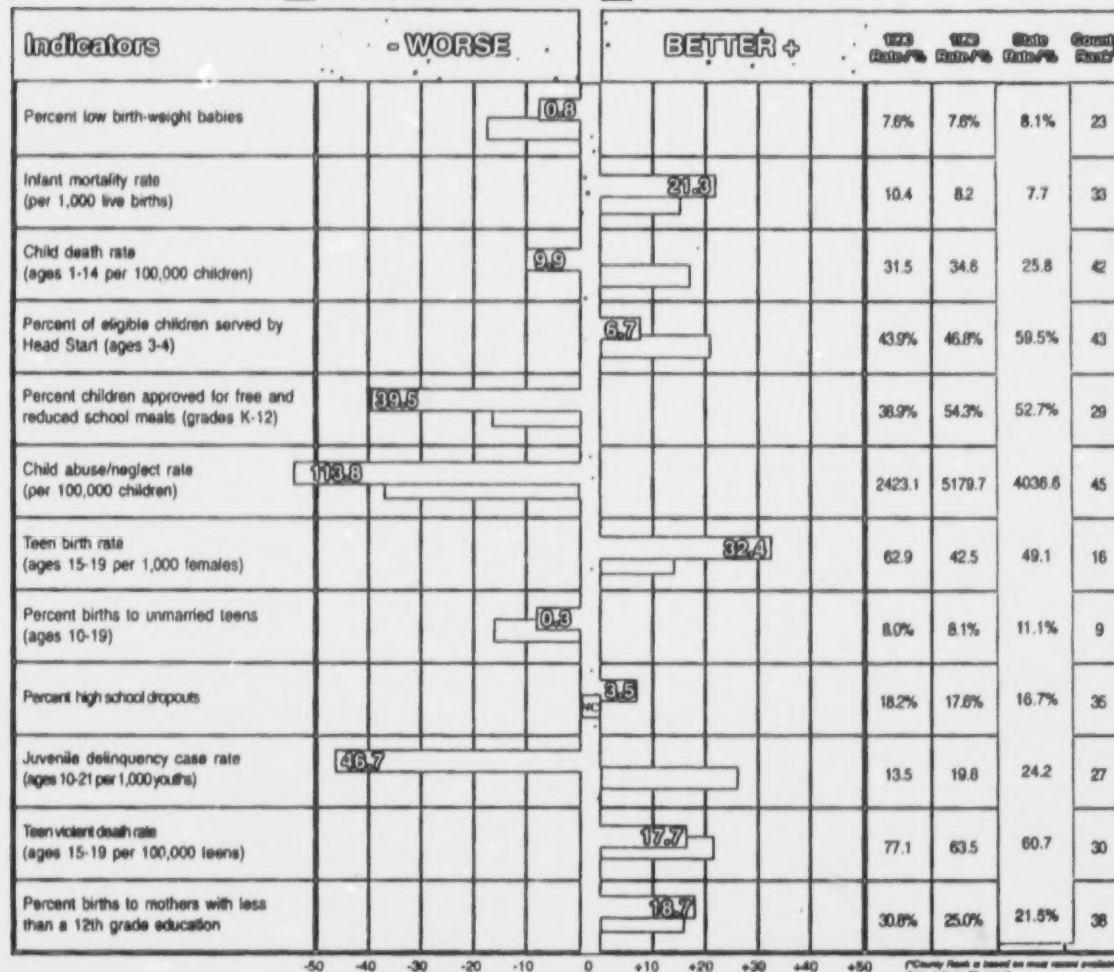
Composite County Rank

24

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



150

WV KIDS COUNT

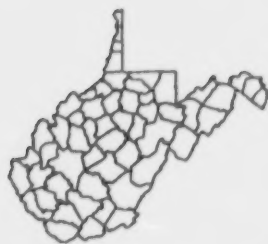
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	41,636	42,903	3.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,699	\$6,833	45.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.2%	8.0%	-43.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	85.4%	91.2%	6.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,812	3,971	4.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,368	5,258	20.3%
Unemployment rate	8.3%	6.6%	-20.5%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	10,719	10,022	-6.5%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.7%	23.4%	-9.1%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.6%	1.2%	100.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	2.4%	500.0%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	28.5%	26.8%	-12.9%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
International
Industries, Inc.



Webster County

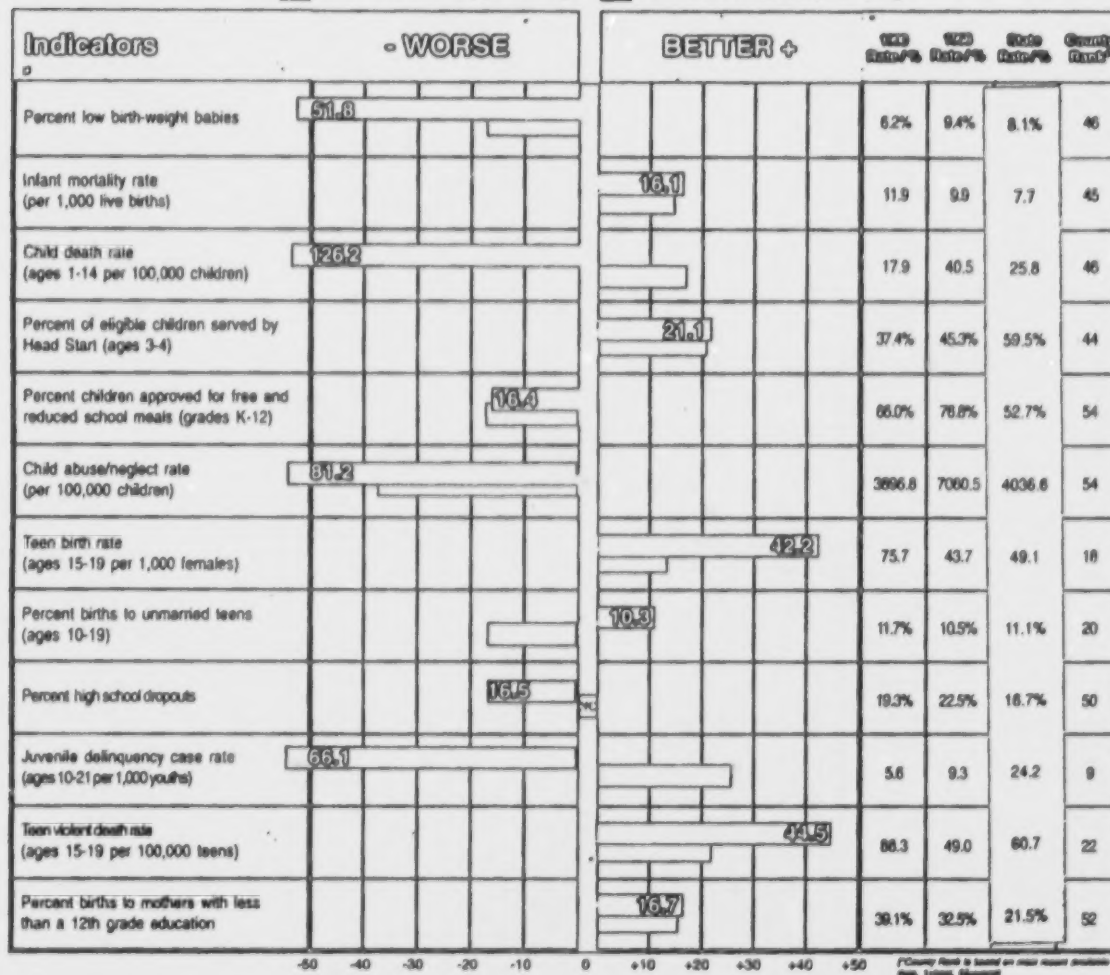
Composite County Rank

49

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

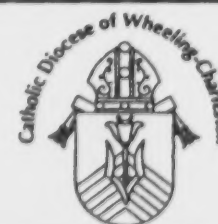


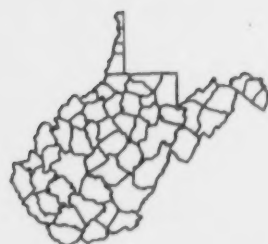
Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	10,729	9,719	-9.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$5,182	\$8,332	60.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	25.5%	9.8%	-61.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.3%	91.9%	38.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	948	1,253	32.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,006	1,114	11.2%
Unemployment rate	19.0%	9.1%	-52.1%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	2,937	2,232	-24.0%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	27.4%	23.0%	-16.2%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.4%	0.6%	100.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	1.4%	366.7%

Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	46.0%	36.9%	-24.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		





Wetzel County

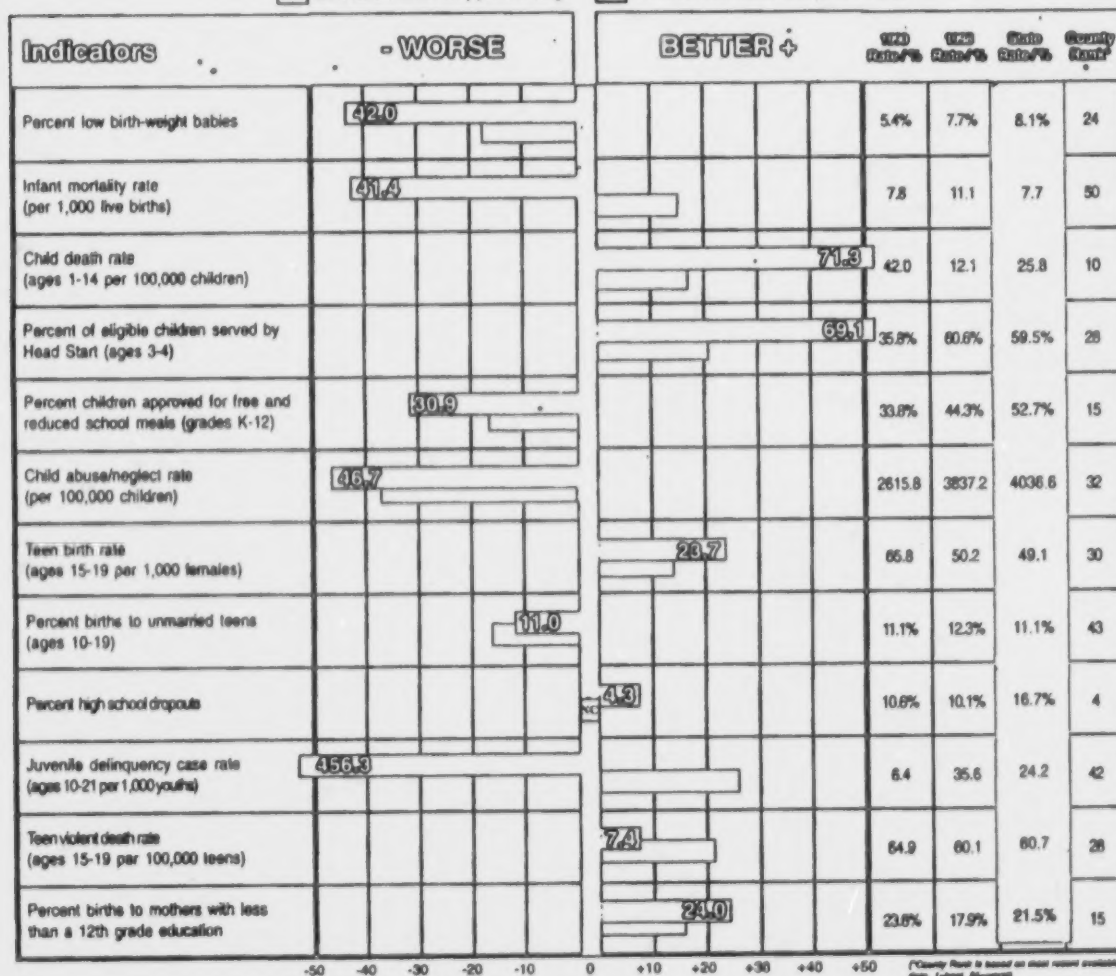
Composite County Rank

21

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



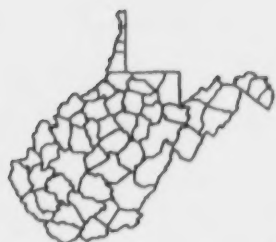
Background Facts

Total population (2000)	19,258	17,693	-8.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,725	\$6,842	44.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.1%	3.6%	-76.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.9%	71.8%	-2.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,631	1,541	-5.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,458	3,418	-1.3%
Unemployment rate	10.9%	10.4%	-4.6%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	4,969	4,204	-15.4%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	25.8%	23.8%	-7.9%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.5%	1.1%	120.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	2.1%	425.0%

Background Facts

Percent children in poverty	28.6%	25.8%	-14.7%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
 Literati Information
 Technology, LLC



Wirt County

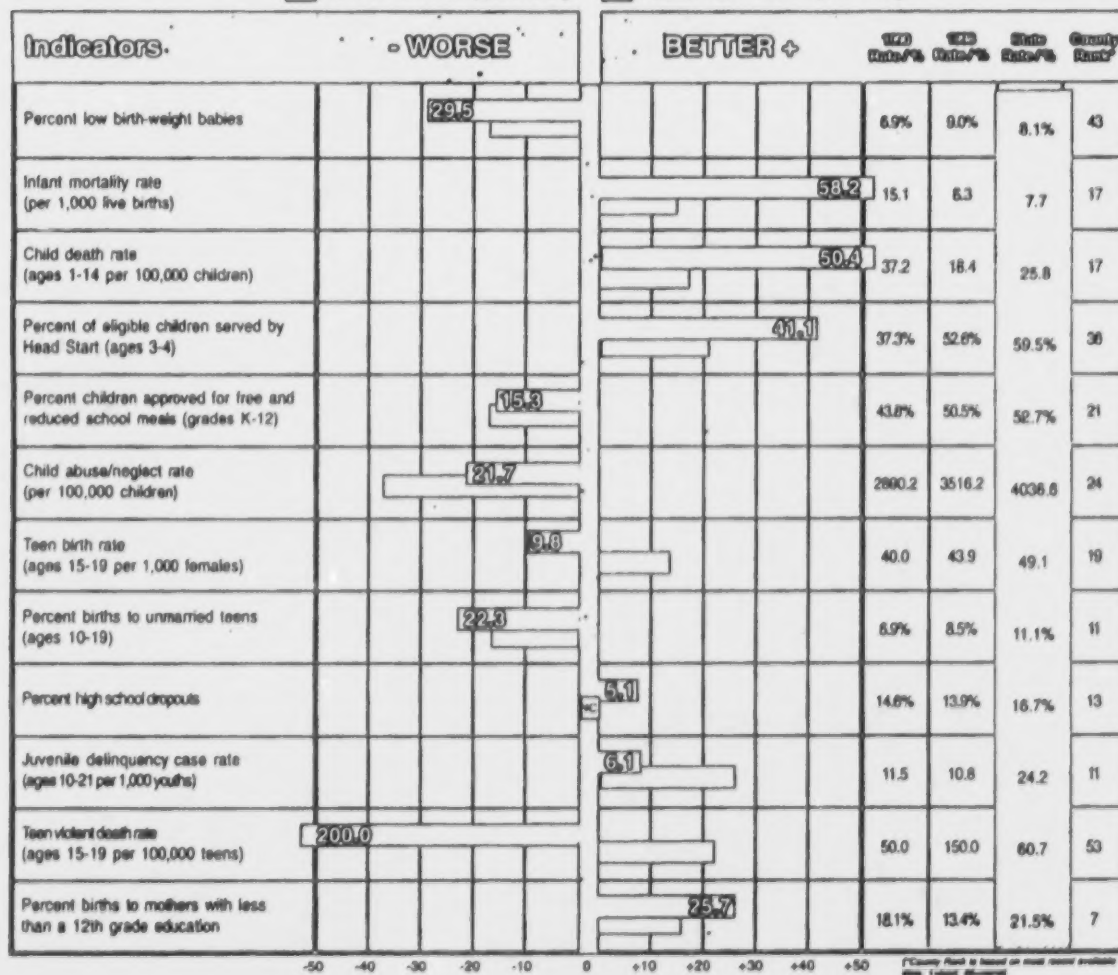
Composite County Rank

16

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1993	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	5,192	5,873	13.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,918	\$6,733	36.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.9%	5.0%	-66.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.5%	80.9%	-18.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	424	286	-32.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	415	900	21.4%
Unemployment rate	17.4%	15.0%	-13.8%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	1,309	1,492	6.6%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	26.9%	25.4%	-6.8%
Percent minority population (2000)	0.2%	1.4%	800.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.1%	2.1%	2000.0%

Background Facts

	1993	1998	% Change
Percent children in poverty	24.9%	29.5%	27.1%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
 H.S. and Judith A.
 Fahlgren



Wood County

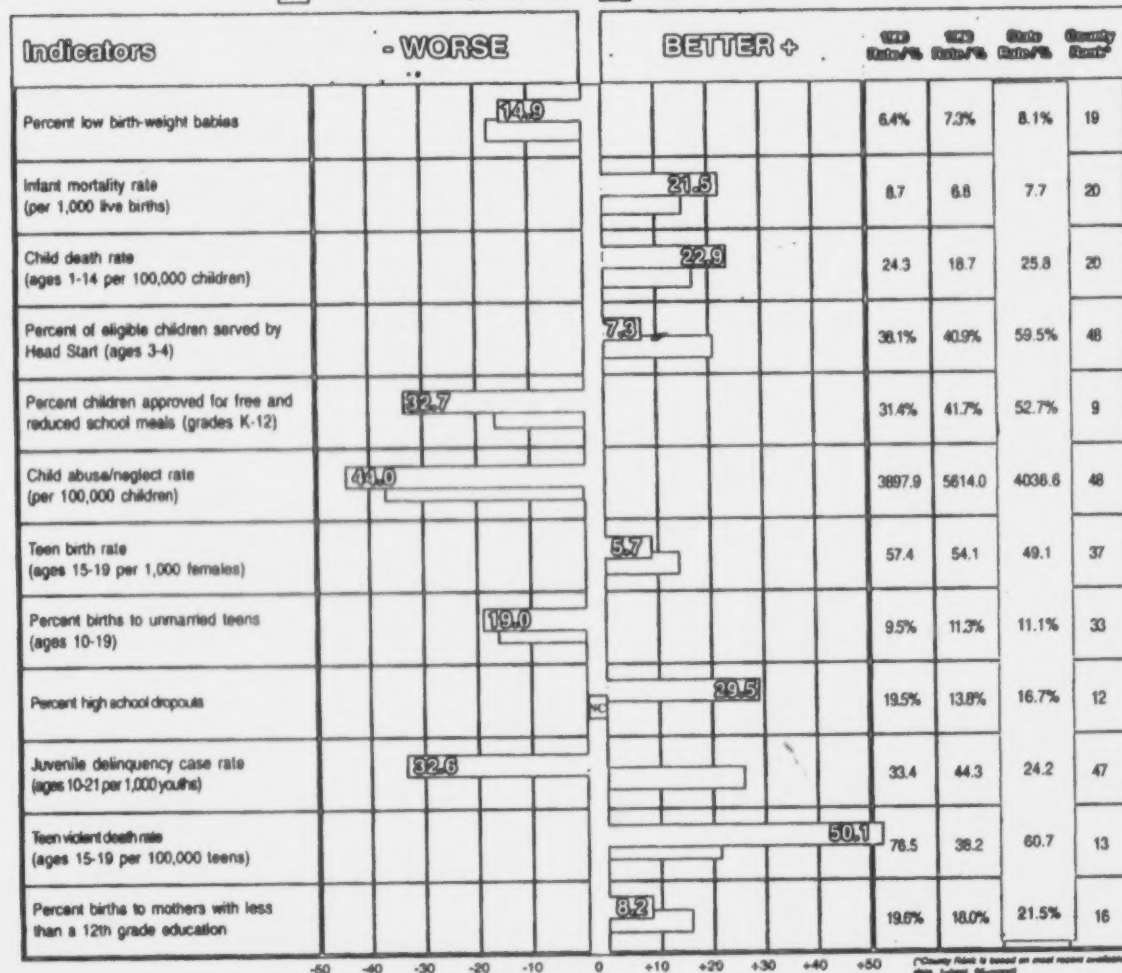
Composite County Rank

17

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population (2000)	86,915	87,986	1.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1996 dollars)	\$5,224	\$6,375	22.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	10.5%	5.5%	-46.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.2%	83.4%	10.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	16,144	16,735	3.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	23,706	26,965	21.7%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	6.3%	-10.0%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	21,448	20,228	-5.7%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	24.7%	23.0%	-6.9%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.7%	2.7%	58.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.2%	4.5%	104.5%

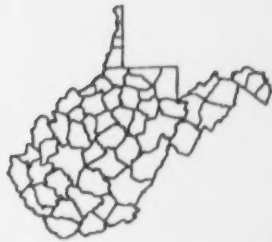
Background Facts

Percent children in poverty	18.7%	21.8%	7.7%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		



100 YEARS
Camden-Clark
Memorial Hospital

For Your Lifetime



Wyoming County

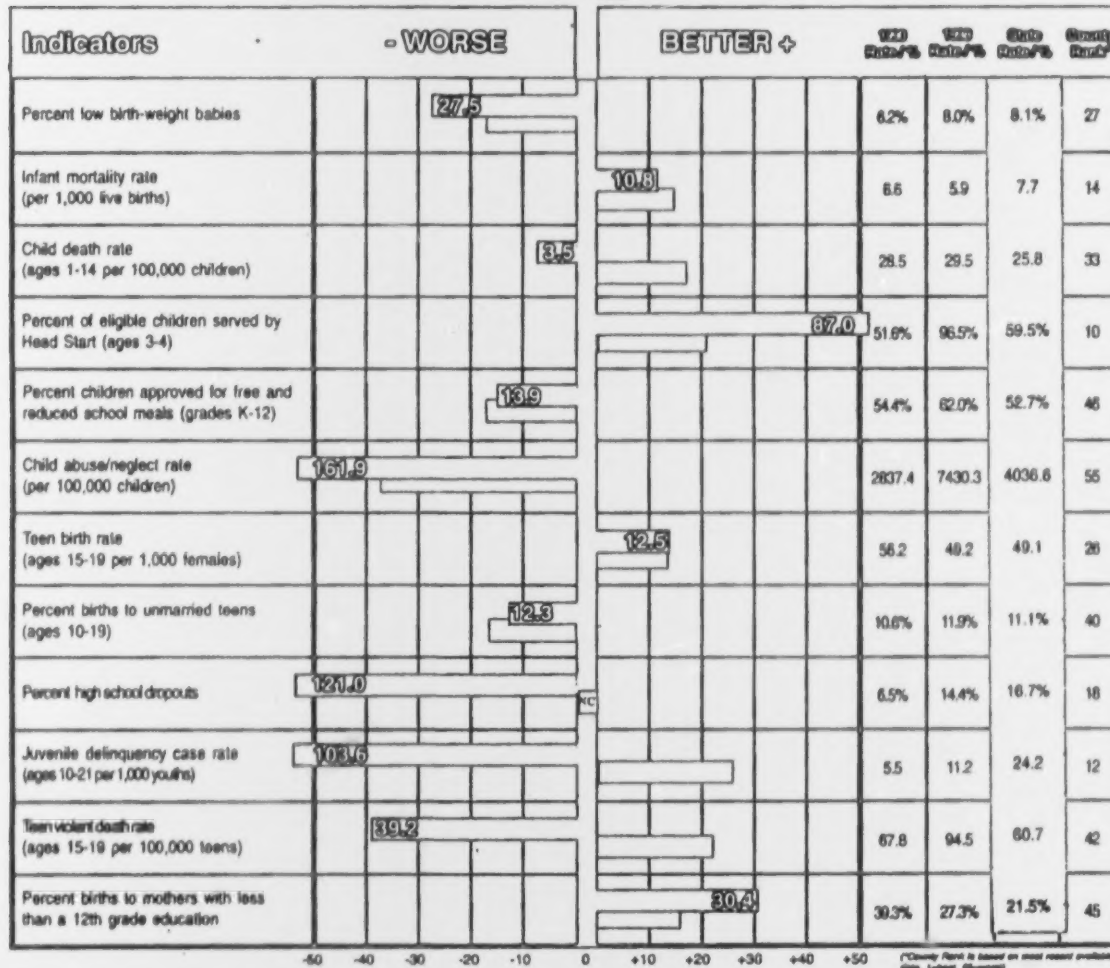
Composite County Rank

31

Percent Change 1990-1998

Trend Data

☐ Solid bars indicate county percent change
 ☐ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1990	1998	% Change
Total population (2000)	28,990	25,708	-11.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1998 dollars)	\$4,792	\$7,842	63.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	24.5%	10.1%	-58.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	64.2%	74.7%	16.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,931	2,860	-2.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,481	3,051	22.9%
Unemployment rate	12.0%	9.2%	-23.3%
Total population under age 18 (2000)	8,315	5,758	-30.8%
Percent population under age 18 (2000)	28.7%	22.4%	-22.0%
Percent minority population (2000)	1.3%	1.4%	7.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	2.6%	136.4%

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Percent children in poverty	36.2%	30.3%	-27.5%
Median family income	Current data not available by county		
Percent children in single-parent families	Current data not available by county		

Compliments of
BB&T



Appendices

Definitions, Methodology And Sources

Noted below is how an indicator or background fact is constructed when the West Virginia University Survey Research Center performs calculations to determine rates or percentages.

Indicator or background fact clarification is provided for those variables needing some explanation about the data; this does not apply to every variable.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. Headings specify different state and national sources when the national data source is different from the state or county source.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE **(per 100,000 children)**

Indicator:

The number of referrals of maltreatment and risk of maltreatment accepted for investigation by Child Protective Services per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?

At the state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 100,000 children based on a three-fiscal-year average (1990-1991, 1991-1992, and 1992-1993 for 1993 and 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999 for 1998). The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of referrals of children under 18 referred for investigation of abuse and neglect divided by the total number of children under 18.

Indicator Clarification:

The number of referrals does not correlate with the number of child abuse/neglect cases. Because more than one referral can be reported for a single case eventually opened, not all referrals reported result in a substantiated abuse and neglect case. The number of

children under 18 is based on 1990 (for 1993) and 1998 (for 2000) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Differences in the reporting procedures of individual counties will affect the individual county rates and, therefore, limits the comparison of rates across counties.

Data Sources: State (1993, 1998) Child Protective Services Referrals Accepted for Investigation. West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources/Bureau for Children and Families/Office of Social Services.

CHILD DEATH RATE **(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)**

Indicator:

The number of deaths due to all causes of children between the ages of 1-14 years, per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 100,000 children based on a five-year average (1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 for 1990 and 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 for 1998). The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of child deaths due to all causes divided by the total number of children ages 1-14. The national rate is calculated in the same manner but is based only on 1998 data and not on a five-year average.

Indicator Clarification:

Due to the small number of child deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1990 to 1998 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The number of children 1-14 years old is based on 1990 (for 1990) and 1996 (for 1998) census data.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. National (1998) Deaths: Final Data for 1998. National Vital Statistics Report; Vol 48 No 11, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. July 24, 2000.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL **(1998 Dollars)**

Background Fact:

Current per pupil expenditures based on average daily attendance for public school programs pre-kindergarten through 12th grade expressed in 1998 constant dollars.

How is it Constructed?

For comparison purposes, educational expenditure data for 1990-1991 were converted into 1998 dollars; a deflator was calculated using the Consumer Price Index-Urban Population from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data Sources: (1990) WV Department of Education: Per Pupil Expenditure for Instructional Personnel, 1990-1991. (1998) WV Department of Education: General Current Expense Fund. Expenditures on a Per Pupil Basis for the 1998-99 Year. U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE **(per 1,000 live births)**

Indicator:

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 1,000 live births based on a five-year average (1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 for 1990 and 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 for 1998). The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths due to all causes divided by the number of total births. At the national level, the rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths in 1998 divided by the number of live births in 1998.

Indicator Clarification:

Due to the small number of deaths to infants under one year of age on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1990 to 1998 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. National (1998) Deaths: Final Data for 1998. National Vital Statistics Report; Vol 48 No 11. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. July 24, 2000.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE (ages 10-21 per 1,000 youths)

Indicator:

The number of delinquency cases reported per 1,000 youths ages 10-21. A case is defined for the JJDB as a written and signed petition or complaint charging the juvenile with one or more crimes or status offenses committed within a 24-hour period in one county.

How is it Constructed?

At the state and county level, this variable is a rate per

1,000 youths based on youths ages 10-19 in 1991-1992 for 1990 and youths ages 10-21 for 1999. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of juvenile cases divided by the total number of youths ages 10-19 for 1990 and 10-21 for 1999.

Indicator Clarification:

The 1990 trend data is based on the 1990 10-19-year-old population. The 1999 data is based on the 10-21 year-old population.

Data Sources: (1990) WV Supreme Court of Appeals, Juvenile Justice Committee. Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia, Annual Report, July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992. Juvenile Justice Data Base, Table IV, Page 14. (1999) Division of Criminal Justice Services. 1999 Juvenile Delinquency Cases by Home County.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

(1990 Dollars)

Background Fact:

The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups--half with income above the median, half with income below it.

How is it Constructed?

The median family income is based on an analysis of U.S. Census data by the Population Reference Bureau.

Indicator Clarification:

The most current county-level data available is from the 1990 Decennial Census, so we have decided to provide only the state-level data. The 1998 median family income represents three-year averages of data from 1997-1999 and is expressed in 1998 dollars.

Data Sources: (1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 107A): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. (1998) Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

PERCENT ALL FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN WHO RECEIVE CASH ASSISTANCE

Background Fact:

The percentage of families with related children who receive public assistance under the Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) program. Eligibility for this program is income based.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percentage, the average annual TANF cases are divided by the number of families with related children. Families with related children are comprised of married couples with related children, female heads with related children, and male heads with related children. At a state and county level, this background fact is a percentage based on a three-fiscal-year average (1988-1989, 1989-1990, and 1990-1991) for 1990 and one fiscal year (1999-2000) for 2000.

Background Fact Clarification:

The 1990 data is calculated using the percentage of families with related children who received public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Eligibility requirements for AFDC and TANF are different. The number of families with related children for both 1990 and 2000 comes from the 1990 Decennial Census.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

Data Sources: (1990) WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 1988-1989, 1989-1990, and 1990-1991 for 1990; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis. (2000) WV Department of Health and Human Resources. *Welfare Reform Report to Legislative Oversight Commission on Health and Human Resources Accountability*. February 1, 2001. The source for families with related children for 1990 is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Data Set: 1990 Summary tape File 1 (STF 1) - 100 percent data.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12TH GRADE EDUCATION

Indicator:

The percentage of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1990 and 1996, 1997, and 1998 for 1998). The numerator is the number of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education divided by the total number of births. The national figure is calculated in the same way as state and county figures but is based on data from one year, 1998.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. National (1998) Births: Final Data for 1998. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 48 No 6, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. April 24, 2000.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (ages 10-19)

Indicator:

At a state and county level, this indicator is the percentage of live births which are to unmarried women ages 10-19. At a national level, the percentage represents live births that are to unmarried women under 20 years of age.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1990 and 1996, 1997, and 1998 for 1998). The numerator is the number of births to unmarried teens ages 10-19; the denominator is the total number of births. National data is calculated by dividing the number of births to unmarried teens under age 20 by the total number of births. National data is based only on 1998 data.

Indicator Clarification:

Due to the small number of births to unmarried teens in some counties, a small change in the actual number from the period 1990 to 1998 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The base population for this indicator is the births to all mothers, regardless of age.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. National (1998) Births: Final Data for 1998. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 48 No 6, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. April 24, 2000.

PERCENT BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE

Background Fact:

The percentage of live births that are to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage, based on a three-year average (1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1990 and 1996, 1997, and 1998 for 1998). The numerator for the variable is the number of mothers with first trimester care; the denominator is all births with known prenatal care.

Background Fact Clarification:

Live births to women who did not report the month in which prenatal care was started were excluded from the computation. This background fact does not tell us anything about the quality, frequency, or consistency of care that the mother received during this time. Lack of early prenatal care does not in and of itself cause poor birth outcomes.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV.

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS (grades K-12)

Indicator:

The percent of all enrolled children in grades K-12 who applied and were approved for free or reduced-priced school meals.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

How is it Constructed?

At a county and state level, this variable is a percentage based on 1991-1992 fiscal year for 1991 and 1999-2000 fiscal year data for 1999. The numerator is the number of submitted and approved applications for free or reduced-price school meals in grades K-12; the denominator is the total student enrollment in grades K-12. Data for this variable is not updatable for 1999 at the national level and is, therefore, presented as 1997 data at this level. The number of children who are eligible for free and reduced-priced school meals is thought to be undercounted since not all eligible persons return the application form. While this indicator is being used in lieu of the "Percent Children in Poverty", the actual percentage receiving free or reduced-priced school meals will be higher since eligibility for free school meals is at 130% of poverty and reduced-price is at 185% of poverty.

Data Sources: State (1990) WV Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition, Charleston, WV. West Virginia Child Nutrition Programs, Percentage of Needy Students, October Fiscal Year 1991-1992. (1999) West Virginia Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition, Charleston, WV. West Virginia Child Nutrition Programs, Percentage of Needy Students, October Fiscal Year 1999-2000. National (1998) United States Department of Agriculture: Child Nutrition, School Meal Program.

PERCENT CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Background Fact:

The percent of children in poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In 1997, the

children was \$16,276.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percent children in poverty, the total number of children below the poverty level is divided by the total number of children under age 18.

Background Fact Clarification:

Since the 1999 *Data Book*, we have used information from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series of the U.S. Census Bureau, which provides state-level estimates of income and poverty. SAIPE provides income and poverty estimates for counties and school districts in odd-numbered years.

Data Sources: For both state and county poverty estimates: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program, data accessed online at www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html (September 2000).

PERCENT CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Background Fact:

The percentage of children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. Children are defined as never-married children under age 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percent children in single-parent families, the total number of children in single-parent families was divided by the total number of children under age 18. Single parents are comprised of female-

headed families and male-headed families with no spouse present. Numbers for this formula were based on U.S. Census Bureau data.

Background Fact Clarification:

The most current county-level data available is from the 1990 Decennial Census, so we have decided to provide only state-level data. This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three-year averages.

Data Sources: State (1998) The 1998 data represents an average of data from 1997 through 1999. Special tabulations of 1989-1999 Current Population Survey microdata are prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

Indicator:

The percentage of live births recorded as low birth weight. Babies of low birth weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage based on a three-year average (1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1990 and 1996, 1997, and 1998 for 1998). The numerator for this variable is number of low birth-weight babies; the denominator is total births for all ages. National data is the number of low birth-weight babies in 1998 divided by the total births for all ages in 1998.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

Indicator Clarification:

While the low birth-weight indicator encompasses two levels of birth weight, those of moderately low weight and very low weight, it is those surviving infants of very low birth weight who, research shows, have notably higher odds of impaired development; this fact can be masked when looking at the two levels of low birth weight in combination.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. National (1998) Births: Final Data for 1998. National Vital Statistics Report; Vol 48 No 6, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. April 24, 2000.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION

Background Fact:

The percentage of the total population that is identified as minority.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at percent minority population, the minority population has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1990 census and 1998 estimated census data.

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990-1999 Annual Time Series of County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1990: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington. (2000) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 for the State of West Virginia, Tables DP-1, Profile of General Demographic Characteristics for West Virginia: 2000.

Data accessed online at www.census.gov/Press/Release/www/2001/tables/redist_wv.html#demoprofile.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:

The percentage of the population under age 18 identified as minority.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percent minority population under age 18, the total minority population under 18 was divided by the total population under 18. Numbers for this formula were based on 1990 census data and 1998 estimated census data.

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C (Table P12)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. (2000) KIDS COUNT Census Data Online, Annie E. Casey Foundation. Data for state and counties accessed online at www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/aecensus.cgi?action=profile&statefips=54&treeshow=counties.

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)

Indicator:

The percentage of all eligible 3-4 year olds who are participating (in funded positions only) in Head Start.

How is it Constructed?

At the state and county, this variable is a percentage based on 2000 data. The numerator for this indicator is the number of funded positions for children ages 3-5;

the denominator is the estimated number of 3-4 year olds in poverty in 1993 (for 1993) and 2000 (for 2000). At the national level, the denominator is the estimated number of children ages 3-4 in poverty for 1998.

Indicator Clarification:

This indicator is based on data from 2000. The reader will notice that in some counties, the percentage of 3-4 year olds funded by Head Start exceeds the percentage of children in poverty; this is because guidelines for the program allow up to 10% of those children enrolled in Head Start to exceed the income level. While this data is presented as the percentage of 3-4 year olds in poverty served by Head Start, this is not meant to imply that 3-4 year olds are the only group served by Head Start.

Data Sources: State (1993) Department of Health and Human Services, Region III. Administration for Children and Families, Office for Community Programs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (2000) Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families, (304) 558-0600, Capitol Complex, Charleston, West Virginia. National The percent of eligible children served for the U.S. is based on three year-olds only. Head Start Bureau, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Indicator:

The percentage of students in grades 7-12 who leave a public school before graduation without transferring to another school.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average of school years 1989-1990, 1990-1991, and 1991-1992 for 1990 and 1996-1997, 1997-1998, and 1998-1999 for 1998. This percent is based on the number of 7th through 12th-grade dropouts divided by the number of 7th through 12th-grade dropouts plus the number of 12th-grade graduates.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Education. Unpublished special tabulations by the WV Department of Education. Charleston, West Virginia.

PERCENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:

The percentage of the total population under age 18.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percent population under 18, the population under 18 has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1990 census data for 1990 and 1998 estimated census data for 1998.

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990-99 Annual Time Series of County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1990: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington. (2000) U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990-99 Annual Time Series of County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1998: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington.

TEEN BIRTH RATE

(ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

Indicator:

The number of live births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 based on an average of 1989, 1990, and 1991 data for 1990 and 1996, 1997, and 1998 for 1998. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of teen births to females ages 15-19 divided by the total number of females ages 15-19. National data is calculated in the same manner except that it is based on 1998 data and not on a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:

The base population for this indicator is the total number of females, ages 15-19, in 1990 for 1990 data and 1997 for 1998 data.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. National (1998) Births: Final Data for 1998. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 48 No 6, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. April 24, 2000.

TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE

(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

Indicator:

The number of deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional injuries to teens ages 15-19 years per 100,000 teens.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a five-year average (1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 for 1990 and 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 for 1998). The teen injury death rate is a composite of the number of deaths for injury mortality from homicide, suicide, and unintentional injuries. The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of teen injury deaths divided by the total number of youths ages 15-19. The national rate is calculated in the same manner, but it is based only on 1998 data and not on a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:

Like the infant mortality and child death rates, this rate does not tell us anything about the quality of life for those teens surviving life-threatening injuries. Due to the small number of teen deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1990 to 1998 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The number of youths between 15-19 years old is based on 1990 for 1990 and 1996 for 1998 census data.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1998) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. National (1998) Deaths: Final Data for 1998. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 48 No 11, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2000.

TOTAL POPULATION

Background Fact:

The total population as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Bureau of the Census. County Population Estimates and Demographic Components of Change: 1990-1999, Washington. (2000) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 for the State of West Virginia, Tables DP-1, Profile of General Demographic Characteristics for West Virginia: 2000. Data accessed online at www.census.gov/Press/Release/www/2001/tables/redist_wv.html#demoprofile.

TOTAL POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:

The total population under age 18 as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Background Fact Clarification:

Data for this variable for 1998 is based upon population estimates calculated by the Bureau of the Census.

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990-1999 County Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1990: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington. (2000) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 for the State of West Virginia, Tables DP-1, Profile of General Demographic Characteristics for West Virginia: 2000. Data accessed online at www.census.gov/Press/Release/www/2001/tables/redist_wv.html#demoprofile.

TOTAL JOBS IN HIGH-PAYING INDUSTRIES

Background Fact:

The percentage change in the number of jobs in high-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1990 to 1998. Jobs in the mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and financial sectors are classified as "high"-paying professions.

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1992. (1998) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 2000.

TOTAL JOBS IN LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES

Background Fact:

The percentage change in the number of jobs in low-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1990 to 1998. Jobs in agricultural services, wholesale and retail trade and services sectors are considered as "low"-paying professions.

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1992. (1998) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 2000.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Background Fact:

The number of people who are actively looking for work but are unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Background Fact Clarification:

Data, beginning in 1994, are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (household survey) questionnaire.

How Is It Constructed? This variable is a percentage based on the West Virginia Labor Force Statistics annual average, 1998. To calculate the unemployment rate, the total number of unemployed persons is divided by the number of persons in the civilian labor force.

Data Sources: (1990) West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs (www.state.wv.us/bep/). (1998) West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs (www.state.wv.us/bep/).

Visit www.wvkidscountfund.org

The 2000 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book is now available online at www.wvkidscountfund.org. This website provides the best available data and analysis on issues affecting families and vulnerable children in West Virginia.

The KIDS COUNT website is a comprehensive and authoritative source of information on West Virginia children and families. With the support of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT will expand the website to include county-by-county data in the coming weeks.

The West Virginia KIDS COUNT website contains the following data and information:

-  WV KIDS COUNT Data Book;
-  state child well-being indicators graphed over time;
-  state maps of child well-being by indicator;
-  special reports and issue briefs;
-  KIDS COUNT Connection newsletter;
-  factoid postcards containing information about children and families;
-  press releases; and
-  links to other websites of interest to our constituents.

www.wvkidscountfund.org

We encourage government officials, the business and religious community, the media, and advocacy groups to use KIDS COUNT data. We also encourage comments or suggestions for additions or improvements to the website.

The West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund is grateful to the Annie E. Casey Foundation for its support of this project.

Notes On Statistics And Methodology

The 2000 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book consists of a state profile, a minority profile, an education profile, and 55 county profiles, all of which document the status of children in West Virginia. Most of the indicators and background facts are expressed as percentages or rates. Indicators and Background Facts presented as actual numbers include: Total Population, Total Population Under Age 18, Education Expenditures per Pupil (1998 dollars), Total Jobs in High-Paying Industries, Total Jobs in Low-Paying Industries, and Median Family Income (1997 dollars). Actual numbers behind the percentages and rates appear in the Appendix.

Trend data is based on the change between 1990 and 1998. In some cases including Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births to Unmarried Teens, and Percent Births to Mothers with Less than a 12th Grade Education, the 1990 value is the average of 1989, 1990, and 1991, and the 1998 value is the average of 1997, 1998, and 1999. For indicators such as Child Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, and Teen Injury Death Rate, the 1990 value is the average of 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, and the 1998 value is the average of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999. The 1990 Percent High School Dropouts is the average of three years: 1988-1989, 1989-1990, and 1990-1991; the 1998 Percent High School Dropout is the average of the 1996-1997, 1997-1998, and 1998-1999 school years. Trend data is not available on four of the indicators. In this year's KIDS COUNT Data Book, the Percent All Families with Related Children Who Receive Cash Assistance and the Percent Children in Single-Parent Families are not updateable. Child Abuse/Neglect Rate data are based on the average of 1996, 1997 and 1998; Head Start data are from 2000; TANF data are from 1998; and Free and Reduced-Price School Meals data are from 1999-2000 school year.

A composite county rank appears in the upper, right-hand corner of each county profile. It was derived by converting the county rates and percentages (on each indicator) into a z score. This was done in order to give

each indicator equal weight. Then each county's z scores were added together to form a county composite z score. Finally, the composite z scores were ranked 1 (best) through 55 (worst).

The indicators' z scores summed to achieve the composite rank include Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced-Price Meals, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births to Unmarried Teens, Percent High School Dropouts, Teen Injury Death Rate, and Births to Mothers with Less than a 12th Grade Education. This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book omits both Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start and Child Abuse/Neglect Rate in the composite score. Therefore, comparing the county composite ranks from the 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 or 1999 books with those from the 1991 and 1992 books cannot be done.

Each of the 12 indicators is also ranked in sequential order from 1 (best) to 55 (worst). The ranking is obtained by simply ranking the rate or percentage from best to worst. These individual indicator rankings appear on each of the county pages under the county rank column. Each individual indicator ranking, except for Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start (2000 data) and Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced-Price School Meals (2000 data), is based on 1998 data. On all of the indicators, except for Head Start, the lowest rate or percent is given the most positive ranking (rank = 1). Whenever two or more counties are tied for the individual indicator rank, they are all assigned the same rank, e.g. if four counties tie at ranking position 1, all four are assigned a rank of 1, then the next county is ranked 5.

Caution should be used in interpreting the results of the ranking. Some indicators – child death rate, for example – document relatively rare events. For example, the county that is ranked third for a particular indicator may have a value of two percent, while the county that is ranked 25th may have a value of four percent.

Caution should also be used when reading the actual numbers. Since some of the indicators' actual numbers are averages for a three-year span, a zero reported may include one case within the three-year span. If a county has a reported rate higher than 0 for an averaged indicator and the reported actual number for that indicator is 0, then one case had occurred within the three-year span. This occurs due to rounding of the actual numbers to whole numbers.

The percentages in this book are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Percent changes for the indicators are based on unrounded figures. The percent change given in this book may not equal the percentage change from the actual numbers given in this book.

"NC" indicates there was no change between the 1990 and 1998 rate or percent. "NA" indicates that data was not available. "NM" is used when the 1990 data is zero and 1998 data is any value above zero because a percent change from zero cannot be calculated. When the 1990 data is any value above zero and the 1998 data is zero, the percent change shown is always 100 percent.

Appendix Notes:

How an indicator or background factor is constructed is only presented when staff at the Survey Research Center perform calculations to determine rates or percentages.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. When the national data source is different from the state or county source, there are headings specifying different state and national sources. Again, county sources are the same as state sources, unless otherwise specified.

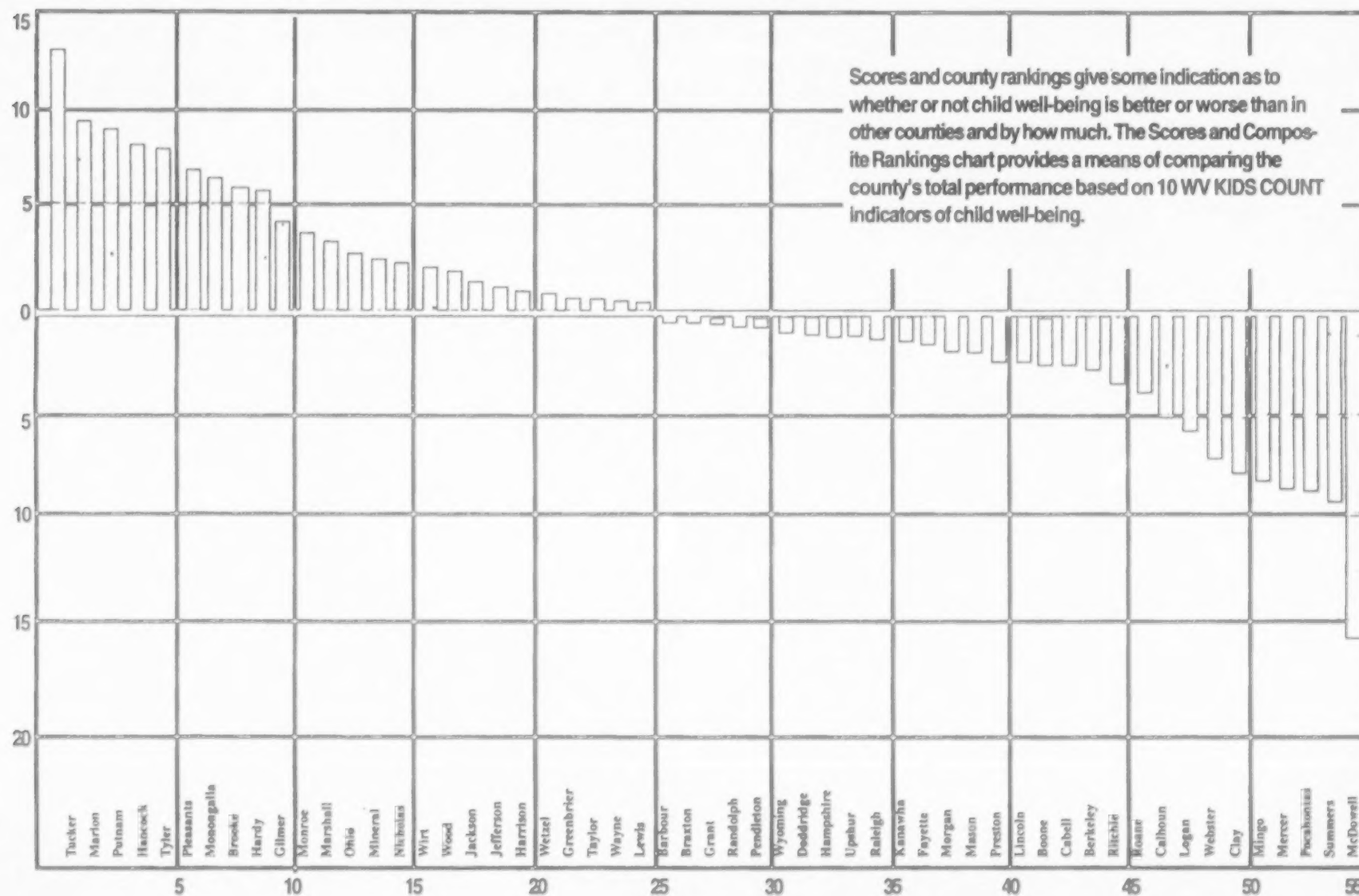
Numbers

COUNTY	Low Birth-Weight Babies		Infant Deaths Cumulative #'s		Child Deaths Cumulative #'s		Kids in Head Start	Kids Approved For Free/Reduced Price Meals	Child Abuse/Neglect Cases	Births to Teens		Births to Unmarried Teens		High School Dropouts		Teen Violent Deaths Cumulative #'s	
	1990	1998	1988-92	1994-98	1988-92	1994-98	2000	2000	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1988-92	1994-98
West Virginia	1,535	1,684	1,012	905	534	409	6,819	146,244	18,164	3,916	3,289	2,137	2,308	4,243	3,986	548	410
BARBOUR	15	14	11	9	6	1	82	1850	105	45	29	21	22	47	37	5	0
BERKELEY	57	67	35	37	24	20	152	4851	405	153	147	100	122	167	198	25	18
BOONE	23	28	7	5	8	12	114	2599	267	64	73	33	46	92	58	12	7
BRAXTON	11	11	13	6	6	1	104	1616	206	33	27	14	16	30	25	6	6
BROOKE	18	19	12	6	2	0	45	1230	149	46	34	26	28	56	47	5	2
CABELL	89	100	61	56	18	29	313	6522	1473	212	170	119	121	154	249	23	16
CALHOUN	5	6	5	2	3	6	38	941	110	17	16	9	9	25	21	3	2
CLAY	10	11	2	5	7	6	99	1654	137	38	29	18	14	18	24	1	3
DODDRIDGE	5	7	3	1	0	4	29	722	36	13	14	7	9	19	24	0	0
FAYETTE	41	39	32	15	16	14	214	4854	573	118	119	58	85	176	121	13	8
GILMER	4	4	3	2	7	2	27	770	100	10	12	5	6	21	15	3	2
GRANT	9	8	5	7	3	6	62	1111	104	26	21	11	14	14	23	6	1
GREENBRIER	22	27	11	11	7	6	132	3105	345	69	58	39	37	83	73	11	11
HAMPSHIRE	16	15	9	8	5	6	79	1923	157	42	34	20	28	44	56	7	6
HANCOCK	28	20	14	8	10	4	104	1359	231	50	36	31	26	64	14	2	1
HARDY	10	11	10	5	1	1	69	1207	90	23	18	13	10	75	10	5	2
HARRISON	53	60	46	40	19	9	210	5930	490	140	125	78	80	140	130	21	14
JACKSON	21	26	15	12	10	5	78	2264	207	44	44	15	27	50	79	9	0
JEFFERSON	35	34	19	16	9	7	80	2344	133	83	71	38	62	82	99	14	6
KANAWHA	197	213	102	78	62	38	436	12995	1796	397	293	231	309	425	455	72	40
LEWIS	15	15	14	8	7	9	72	1637	247	41	31	25	21	39	29	4	2
LINCOLN	25	26	24	5	8	4	140	2366	423	65	54	34	32	89	66	16	9
LOGAN	39	43	20	29	20	8	217	3872	443	127	97	76	66	175	110	15	12
MCDOWELL	41	40	29	23	22	7	320	4100	608	126	100	64	61	159	60	17	15
MARSHALL	38	52	33	21	18	7	226	3971	427	111	79	65	55	116	46	12	1
MASON	26	29	14	15	3	8	118	2565	321	67	47	40	38	72	58	2	1
MERCER	16	28	11	12	5	8	68	2162	228	46	51	24	38	50	65	7	6
MINERAL	69	92	34	35	30	30	230	5338	680	164	157	76	107	150	120	28	11
MINGO	20	26	19	13	3	10	114	2367	179	55	36	23	24	56	47	9	8
MONONGALIA	31	31	23	16	13	11	330	3642	395	128	84	58	49	131	127	7	14
MONROE	61	73	48	32	11	18	181	3861	735	86	80	46	59	119	137	8	6
MORGAN	10	8	4	7	2	0	59	1184	79	24	18	12	14	15	27	7	2
NICHOLAS	6	12	4	6	2	2	68	1021	54	23	22	13	16	25	38	2	2
OHIO	23	22	8	13	7	1	183	2606	333	67	45	32	26	69	53	5	5
PENDLETON	39	39	20	23	13	8	158	2439	323	91	67	75	59	44	77	13	1
PLEASANTS	6	5	5	3	0	4	36	567	44	10	14	6	12	16	19	5	1
POCAHONTAS	10	5	6	2	0	0	22	602	44	12	13	8	7	11	21	1	1
PRESTON	7	10	4	0	5	2	15	866	72	16	19	7	13	17	20	3	2
PUTNAM	23	30	28	21	9	7	111	2820	244	53	54	25	38	63	67	8	6
RALEIGH	28	39	12	12	11	7	112	3169	366	71	59	33	37	82	95	6	21
RANDOLPH	70	72	48	31	28	15	345	6758	968	184	153	105	94	262	205	34	14
RITCHIE	26	20	19	18	6	15	74	2762	249	66	46	38	32	45	49	5	4
ROANE	6	10	3	6	2	1	30	1101	106	21	18	9	12	32	36	6	6
SUMMERS	12	17	8	5	5	1	56	1896	176	44	29	21	19	33	56	12	6
TAYLOR	11	12	5	6	3	4	62	1075	108	28	20	15	16	49	43	2	9
TUCKER	14	13	10	10	3	2	74	1376	131	33	24	18	17	48	24	1	2
TYLER	9	5	10	2	2	1	10	741	58	17	6	4	2	5	7	4	0
UPSHUR	6	5	3	2	2	2	47	747	81	15	11	8	7	13	17	2	1
WAYNE	20	18	18	12	12	8	176	2130	248	56	43	23	26	55	49	3	9
WEBSTER	40	37	27	20	13	13	141	4244	550	103	67	40	39	107	108	13	10
WETZEL	8	9	8	5	2	4	48	1450	196	33	18	16	10	32	33	4	2
WIRT	14	17	10	12	8	2	66	1629	177	51	34	29	27	35	28	5	4
WOOD	4	6	5	2	2	1	20	606	52	8	9	4	6	12	12	1	1
WYOMING	72	77	49	36	20	14	204	5928	1156	177	157	107	119	236	145	24	11
	21	24	11	8	9	8	219	2799	572	74	58	36	36	33	67	9	11

Numbers, continued

COUNTY	Births to Moms with > 12 Years Education		Cash Assistance		Births With Early Prenatal Care		Total Minority Population		Number of Minority Children		Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate		Kids in Poverty	
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1999	1990	1997
West Virginia	5,707	4,446	36,259	22,896	15,873	16,439	74,143	77,844	19,833	20,638	8,960	5,814	115,073	102,253
BARBOUR	53	35	445	282	149	151	431	442	106	117	44	22	1,438	1,152
BERKELEY	270	205	564	579	670	732	2,953	3,740	832	1,064	279	316	2,454	3,032
BOONE	104	92	846	535	186	214	311	352	91	109	130	43	2,393	1,837
BRAXTON	48	37	302	205	124	88	123	145	26	49	8	24	991	1,031
BROOKE	49	29	304	205	215	180	375	390	83	94	267	221	1,039	1,005
CABELL	299	262	1,861	1,342	982	1,053	5,037	5,068	1,324	1,296	962	510	5,234	4,656
CALHOUN	28	23	224	150	69	51	64	72	12	17	16	22	776	669
CLAY	52	49	449	238	85	87	28	70	2	20	9	6	1,466	1,035
DODDRIDGE	22	21	136	98	66	76	43	62	18	22	12	12	482	570
FAYETTE	177	157	1,247	879	387	437	3,454	3,491	870	899	225	70	4,102	3,484
GILMER	21	16	177	115	56	67	95	101	9	13	0	5	731	531
GRANT	28	24	85	61	116	107	182	214	45	46	10	10	432	530
GREENBRIER	103	82	304	215	292	300	1,502	1,605	367	377	200	114	1,921	1,872
HAMPSHIRE	61	48	183	193	172	190	248	315	60	113	61	34	874	1,170
HANCOCK	58	49	108	210	290	274	1,250	1,242	287	292	91	135	1,444	1,305
HARDY	35	29	174	88	129	116	282	335	57	71	16	28	400	530
HARRISON	301	159	1,480	909	705	697	2,042	2,422	386	581	113	211	4,125	4,020
JACKSON	58	50	421	272	207	256	173	220	44	77	196	37	1,661	1,439
JEFFERSON	155	108	284	264	395	436	3,254	3,957	888	1,087	141	200	1,246	1,443
KANAWHA	367	308	8,956	23,96	1,573	1,719	16,154	16,274	4,803	4,457	2,320	879	10,525	9,786
LEWIS	45	35	158	205	149	131	182	212	35	57	74	42	1,290	1,201
LINCOLN	123	71	865	518	224	194	86	109	13	31	102	62	2,652	1,952
LOGAN	185	153	1,479	807	258	329	1,860	1,867	472	495	195	130	4,388	3,205
MCDOWELL	251	155	1,783	1,138	266	221	4,974	4,323	1,467	1,234	241	8	5,095	3,199
MARION	132	72	1,437	725	500	494	2,427	2,519	603	614	87	143	3,400	2,805
MARSHALL	86	44	637	489	347	267	546	509	94	138	133	11	1,912	1,497
MASON	68	87	560	470	201	244	271	309	69	84	81	61	1,772	1,497
MERCER	227	219	1,495	1,147	515	601	4,771	4,834	1,394	1,314	510	416	4,518	4,116
MINERAL	58	44	108	295	271	268	895	947	252	245	91	76	1,268	1,401
NINGO	209	159	1,039	834	268	288	1,029	1,122	289	318	87	82	3,839	2,847
MONONGALIA	112	101	600	496	720	738	4,142	4,489	756	811	182	140	2,838	2,562
MONROE	54	29	145	64	99	120	233	272	42	67	44	20	777	680
MORGAN	34	41	95	39	106	132	180	224	30	48	17	77	283	605
NICHOLAS	96	55	640	294	217	218	144	174	41	44	178	115	2,386	1,968
OHIO	122	90	816	450	445	403	2,190	2,177	698	641	137	224	2,278	1,981
PENDLETON	24	22	87	40	79	77	205	211	54	50	12	13	319	332
PLEASANTS	13	17	89	88	67	63	35	33	10	10	0	0	487	348
POCAHONTAS	21	22	80	88	63	81	116	87	16	32	23	30	552	519
PRESTON	77	61	554	321	264	289	205	244	55	80	16	67	1,784	1,899
PUTNAM	82	66	480	283	411	476	461	634	129	219	101	37	1,618	1,628
RALEIGH	299	225	1,878	1,130	824	722	6,685	7,099	2,043	2,083	643	257	5,742	4,958
RANDOLPH	99	59	499	268	261	284	472	575	75	91	58	58	1,974	1,718
RITCHIE	28	19	188	122	84	86	27	32	8	9	7	5	868	656
ROANE	61	53	320	266	127	132	92	118	11	30	46	33	1,520	1,199
SUMMERS	47	24	187	187	95	82	974	929	115	114	34	41	1,048	1,019
TAYLOR	45	31	152	108	129	128	204	255	38	58	72	34	1,118	969
TUCKER	19	8	74	44	68	60	20	40	12	15	6	5	410	385
TYLER	35	19	181	94	83	76	56	70	9	13	14	11	515	517
UPSHUR	94	62	443	351	199	195	327	386	43	79	96	100	1,723	1,526
WAYNE	161	121	867	500	445	441	253	301	48	87	91	95	3,035	2,644
WEBSTER	92	31	479	287	88	83	48	66	10	27	10	12	1,356	1,024
WETZEL	62	39	409	188	194	153	104	119	21	31	19	70	1,291	1,101
WIRT	11	9	111	90	46	40	11	11	2	2	9	7	339	431
WOOD	221	188	1,281	869	818	857	1,502	1,595	477	510	414	390	3,940	4,244
WYOMING	154	81	1,149	663	209	215	386	399	92	110	30	42	3,004	2,178

WV KIDS COUNT Scores And Composite County Rankings



2000 WV KIDS COUNT Committees And Partners

West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Advisory Group

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West Virginia University Survey Research Center

The West Virginia University Survey Research Center is an invaluable partner in the production of the *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Survey Research Center staff manages data collection, processing, manipulation, data analysis, and map design.

West Virginia University established the WVU Survey Research Center in 1991 in response to a growing demand for a viable survey research organization. Given an initial charge of integrating aspects of the university's service, research, and teaching goals around survey methodologies, the Survey Research Center has successfully developed the organizational capacity to accomplish this threefold mission. The Survey Research Center assists faculty in various research endeavors, promotes organizational linkages, supports staff development, and is developing a statewide data base inventory. In many respects, the Survey Research Center has become an interactive research laboratory that combines the missions of teaching, research, and service.

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DISSEMINATION PARTNERS

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A.B.L.E. Families, Inc.

Adolescent Health Task Force, Region VIII

African-American Pastors and Churches

Alpha Associates Architects & Engineers

American Academy of Pediatrics, WV Chapter

Appalachia Educational Laboratory, Inc.

Big Creek People in Action

Burlington United Methodist Family Services

Children's Home Society of West Virginia

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Community Council of Kaniawha Valley, Inc.

Coalition for West Virginia's Children

Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston

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